TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 5-9 (41-33). Tomorrow cloudy. Temp. 13-8 (54-43). Yesterday's temp. 7-1 (45-34). LONDON: Overcast. Temp. 12-8 (54-46). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 12-8 (54-46). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Fair. Temp. 17-9 (63-48). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 10-5 (50-41). Yesterday's temp. 16-9 (61-48).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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New Palestinian Role Complicates Kissinger's Mission

A View From Beirut

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, Nov. 8 (WP).—Israel's angry reaction and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's hand-wringing over the Arab summit's decision to back a Palestinian state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization have largely obscured the true meaning of the decision.

Put in its *simplest* form, it means that Yassir Arafat and the pragmatic wing of the PLO have committed themselves to seek some form of negotiation and eventual coexistence with the Israeli state.

These propositions would have been denounced as political heresy by Mr. Arafat and his followers only a year ago. Fortunately for Mr. Arafat, their implicit acceptance at Rabat has been overshadowed by Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin's portrayal of the decision as "a threat," and Mr. Kissinger's apparent discomfort over the broad Arab endorsement of a new Palestinian role.

But the decision has produced a major change in the way Palestinian leaders privately view the possibilities of setting up a state.

"War is the worst way to solve our problems with the Israelis," said a man who would undoubtedly hold an important position in a Palestinian government. "If we can live in peace with the Israelis as good neighbors for a number of years, social changes could produce the results we want."

Members of the Palestinian inner circle make it clear that their objective remains the establishment of one "democratic secular state" to which Palestinian refugees could return. It would group Moslems, Jews and Christians, and put an end to Israel's religious exclusivity.

For the Israelis, the phrase "democratic secular state," continues to be a code slogan for the eventual destruction of Israel. Mr. Rabin's warning to the Knesset this week, that the Arab summit decision had brought war closer, made it clear that Israel does not accept the notion that the Palestinians are prepared to make the transformation from guerrilla warfare to peaceful political competition.

The decision has also complicated Mr. Kissinger's peace effort, which he has based on a "step-by-step" approach in which each side gains confidence in the other through negotiating on minor issues before tackling more intractable problems.

The Arab kings, presidents and sheikhs who gathered at Rabat confronted Mr. Kissinger with the core of the Middle East conflict by insisting on a Palestinian role in the negotiating process. They did this by voting unanimously "to affirm the right of the Palestinian people to establish their independent national authority, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization . . . on any Palestinian land that is liberated."

Yassir Arafat. AP.

This effectively pushed aside Jordan's King Hussein, despite *Mr. Kissinger's repeated preference* to have negotiations over Israeli withdrawal from the West

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

A View From Jerusalem

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Nov. 8 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's talks in Israel yesterday and today come at a crucial point in the U.S. mediation efforts, with Arab and Israeli leaders agreed that unless some political breakthrough is achieved, a new round of fighting is all but inevitable in the next six to 12 months.

This mutual foreboding emerged from a two-week journey by this correspondent through the area that included stops on both sides of the political fence. The one thing on which both sides agreed was the view that there will probably be war unless some political breakthrough is achieved.

Pessimism is the prevailing mood in the Middle East as Mr. Kissinger continues his latest effort. It is rooted in the perception that Israel and the Arab states are seeking—with equal determination—exactly opposite results from the current negotiating round.

Israel is seeking a fundamental change in the nature of its political relationship with its neighbors, especially Egypt. In exchange for any further withdrawals, it wants tangible evidence—in the form of indirect trade or communication or tourism—that a genuinely new era has begun in which its right to exist in peace in the area is acknowledged at least implicitly.

The Arab states have no such concessions in mind. Their goal is to force Israel back to the pre-1967 boundaries by whatever combination of military, political and economic pressure proves necessary. They seem fully *prepared to carry that campaign* to the point of another war and equally prepared to use oil as a weapon.

Neither side seems unduly alarmed by the prospect of a fifth Middle East war. There may be a measure of fatalism involved, but both sides apparently believe that something can be gained from another round.

The Israelis think they can restore the undisputed military superiority they enjoyed prior to the hard-fought war in October, 1973, while the Arabs feel that they can demonstrate that the October war was no accident and that time is on their side.

The Rabat conference of Arab leaders injected a new note of militancy into the already supercharged atmosphere. This is usually the case with full-dress Arab summit conferences, but it was especially striking this year when even the more moderate leaders such as King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt quickly gave in to the demands of the Pales-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Kissinger Is Optimistic On His Mideast Role

By Bernard Gwertzman

TUNIS, Nov. 8 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, after concluding three days of talks with Arab and Israeli leaders, said today in Tel Aviv that "possibilities do exist" for further American-sponsored diplomatic progress in the Middle East despite the hard-line decisions of last week's Rabat conference of Arab leaders.

On the next-to-last day of an 18-day visit to 15 countries, newsmen aboard Mr. Kissinger's Air Force plane en route to Tunis were told that the secretary and his top aides believed the situation in the Middle East was not so grave as many had feared in the wake of the Rabat decisions.

A top Kissinger aide insisted that a diplomatic impasse between Israel and the Arab states had been averted for the time being, that the Arabs and Israel were less tense than a week ago and the possibility of negotiations remained open. "And everyone agrees the U.S. effort should continue," he said.

Optimistic Appraisal

This generally optimistic appraisal was consistent with Mr. Kissinger's own point of view, given over the few weeks since he began to receive reports from Arab and Israeli leaders. But aboard Mr. Kissinger's plane, newsmen were also told that there was no certainty that the secretary's latest effort will prove successful, given the large gap that separates Egyptian and Israeli perceptions of the next stage of the Sinai negotiations.

Moreover, Mr. Kissinger seems to want to keep alive the possibility of a negotiated settlement for the West Bank of the Jordan River, even though the Rabat conference has, at least for the foreseeable future, made such talks unlikely by giving the responsibility for negotiations to the Palestine Liberation Organization and not to Jordan.

The Israelis, who might reluctantly have negotiated with Jordan's King Hussein, refuse to deal with the PLO, which they regard as dedicated to Israel's destruction. Mr. Kissinger seems to believe that over an extended period, if Israel and the PLO do not engage in negotiations, Arab states might come up with another formula which might include Jordan's re-emergence as a *major factor*. This view is not shared by all experts, however.

On previous Middle East visits, newsmen were given a fairly thorough rundown of Mr. Kissinger's negotiating tactics and strategy. But today, they were given no details on how or when Mr. Kissinger intends to deal with the "possibilities" he cited in Tel Aviv before he left for Tunisia.

Instead, Mr. Kissinger and his aides said that they simply could not go into the substance on what was ahead because of a need to maintain a low-key, secret diplomacy to meet the sensitivities of various leaders. They cited the position of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who may be reluctant to deal openly with the Israelis at this time, given the radical mood in the Arab world following the Rabat conference.

But Mr. Sadat, nevertheless, publicly indicated support for Mr. Kissinger's step-by-step approach to negotiations in a news conference in Cairo on Wednesday. King Faisal of Saudi Arabia also supports Mr. Kissinger's efforts.

Some Israeli officials said they believed that Mr. Kissinger would return to the Middle East next month, but newsmen were told that there were no such plans at this time, although it was possible.

In the past, American-Israeli

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

OAS Nations Mulling End To Cuba Ban

From Wire Dispatches

QUITO, Ecuador, Nov. 8.—Foreign ministers of the Western Hemisphere met here today, under tight security, to consider ending their 10-year bar on dealings with Cuba, the hemisphere's only Communist nation.

Diplomats favoring an end to the ban on trade or political contacts with Cuba, instituted by the Organization of American States in 1964, claimed that they had 13 firm votes, just one short of the two-thirds needed to lift the sanctions.

Troops in white helmets and gray dress uniforms, with rifles and submachine guns, cordoned off the Congress Building following two bombings yesterday and student demonstrations.

Attending the ceremonial opening of the five-day conference were representatives of 23 nations. But only 21 can vote since two countries present, Jamaica and Barbados, have not signed the 1947 treaty of Rio de Janeiro for collective defense in the hemisphere.

Irrevocable Opponents

Only Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay—all of them with rightist military-dominated governments—are listed as irrevocable opponents of any conciliatory gesture to the government of Premier Fidel Castro.

Even the United States, which led the movement 10 years ago to quarantine the Havana government, is not considered sure to cast a negative vote.

According to some Latin American diplomats, there is no evidence that the United States is seeking to pressure undecided nations to support the continued isolation of Cuba.

The turnabout in attitude toward the Havana regime is partly due to the evaporation of fears that the Cubans are a subversive threat to countries in the hemisphere.

The Chilians, who have become the most vociferous opponents of Cuba, have invited a number of Cuban anti-Communist exiles from Miami to address the conference.

7 Have Ties

Seven OAS members—Argentina, Peru, Mexico, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and Barbados—already have restored

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

United Press International.

AT THE HELM—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing aboard the French nuclear submarine Le Terrible during the 24-hour submerged voyage on Thursday and Friday.

Sees Damage to France

Giscard Assails General on Planes

PARIS, Nov. 8 (IHT).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today former air force chief of staff Gen. Paul Stehlin has badly hurt France's effort to gain a major slice of world aircraft markets by stating that American jet fighters outclass French Mirages.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said: "One can't fault General Stehlin for having an opinion. But he was wrong to let his opinion be known abroad and in using his public position as he did."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing spoke to newsmen at Brest after he surfaced aboard a nuclear submarine, Le Terrible, from a 24-hour deep-sea dive in the Atlantic.

"The publication of the letter is hurting the interests of France," the President said.

The controversy erupted Wednesday with the publication of a long analysis sent in September to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in which Gen. Stehlin, 67, said the Dassault Co.'s Mirages stood no chance in the competition for NATO orders against General Dynamics's YF-16 or the Northrop Corp.'s YF-17.

Gen. Stehlin, a staunch Atlanticist, maintained today that his sole reason in favoring the U.S. aircraft to re-equip the air forces of Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway was to insure that the Atlantic alliance had the best possible weapons.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing upheld the decision of Defense Minister Jacques Soufflet to discipline Gen. Stehlin, who is retired.

The President said it was now up to the air force and to parliament "to draw the consequences of an act that has damaged our defense interests and damaged our economic interests."

Meanwhile, the Socialist and Communist opposition said the uproar created by Gen. Stehlin's remark indicated the government side's readiness to take France back into NATO's military command. They said they would introduce resolutions demanding the nationalization of Dassault, Matra and other aircraft firms.

U.S. Denies Rush Of Arms to Israel

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (UPI).—The State Department yesterday denied persistent reports that American arms deliveries to Israel have been speeded up because of the deteriorating Middle East situation.

"There has been no speed-up," a department spokesman said. His statement contradicted diplomatic reports Tuesday that the United States had assured Israel that arms already ordered by Israel would be expedited.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli Information Minister Ahron Yariv said at a news conference Wednesday that Israel has been assured of additional arms and that "an important part of this hardware will get to Israel as soon as possible."

Most See Nothing New in Stance on Russia

U.S. Aides Divided on Intent of Peking Pact Bid

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (NYT).—U.S. officials were divided today in reaction to the Chinese message calling for a nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union. Most saw it as nothing new; some said it could have important meaning.

At stake is a fundamental assumption of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's policy toward China—that while Peking may move away from Washington in the coming years, it will not move closer to Moscow.

Mr. Kissinger believes that difficulties may be in store for Chinese-American relations when a new leadership emerges in Peking to replace Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai. Yet the secretary feels that the new leadership will remain more anti-Russian than anti-American.

Most American officials believe that the Chinese message restates Peking's previous position on the non-use of force.

"China is merely publicizing its position at this time to improve the cosmetics of its position," an official said. "By seeming to flatly reject Soviet proposals for such a treaty in recent years, Peking has allowed Moscow to gain psychological ground."

The only difference between the new statement and previous statements, he and other officials believed, concerned the 19th-century treaties under which China ceded territory to Czarist Russia.

In previous messages, Peking said it was prepared to accept the reality of these treaties, but insisted that Moscow acknowledge that the treaties had been unfair. The latest message omits this demand.

Others in the administration reasoned that the new Chinese statement was part of an emerging pattern of Chinese diplomacy. They traced their case back to the recent unrest in China, to Premier Choo's withdrawal from active politics and to recent Chinese remarks that the Soviet Union was no longer an immediate military threat to China.

Observers Are Wary

PEKING, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Observers here were wary about drawing too optimistic a conclusion from the Chinese proposal for a nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union.

The proposal was made in a message to the Russians yesterday, the 57th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Some observers in Moscow regarded the message as a new turn in the Sino-Soviet situation, with China being more conciliatory.

But in an official translation of the message, distributed by the Chinese Foreign Ministry tonight, a nonaggression pact, recently proposed again by Moscow, was mentioned only in the context of a whole package of agreements which the Chinese know the Russians will find hard to accept.

The package included mutual withdrawal of forces from their disputed border. The Chinese claim that the Russians reneged on an agreement for such a withdrawal, reached during the Peking Airport meeting of Premier Chou and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin in September, 1969.

The Chinese did not want to throw out the idea entirely, the observers said, since that would appear negative. Instead, they spelled out the entire package agreement they sought, leaving the next move to the Russians, the observers said.

The relevant section of the message read, according to the official translation: ". . . It is necessary first of all to sign, in accordance with the understanding reached between the Premiers of China and the Soviet Union in September, 1969, an agreement which includes mutual nonaggression and non-use of force against each other, on the maintenance of the status quo on the border, prevention of armed conflict and disengagement of the armed forces of the two sides in the areas of dispute, and then proceed to settle through negotiations the entire boundary question."

Limiting Their Exports

Big Grain Nations Eye A Famine-Relief Plan

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

ROME, Nov. 8 (NYT).—Major grain-producing nations—including the United States, the Soviet Union and China—have agreed to consider a program to limit their foreign sales in an effort to free grain supplies for emergency aid to hungry people.

American sources said a secret meeting of the producing nations had been held here yesterday, bringing China and the Soviet Union together for the first time to discuss cooperative action for dealing with the world food crisis.

The nations attending the meeting discussed the mechanics of the proposed program of emergency aid for the 500 million people facing starvation or malnutrition in the next eight months, the sources said.

The move represented a major breakthrough at this conference of 130 nations gathered to organize systems for increasing food production and building stockpiles to insure, as Secretary of State Henry Kissinger put it, that within a decade "no child will go to bed hungry."

Rich and Poor

Policy differences between rich and poor countries led to procedural delays at the conference that threatened to put off the start of mobilization efforts in the war against hunger.

A.H. Boerma of the Netherlands, director-general of the UN Food and Agricultural Organization, who feared that the conference would drift from its objectives because of bickering, organized the meeting of the producing states to deal with the problems of the critical eight months coming up.

He produced a paper for the heads of the delegations of the United States, the Soviet Union, China, the European Economic Community, Canada, Australia and Argentina showing the latest FAO estimates as of Oct. 15 of the grain shortage facing countries mainly in south Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

Up to 11 Million Tons Short

The total shortfall in those countries ranges from 7 million to 11 million tons. At current prices of roughly $200 a ton, the value of the grain that is needed is some $2 billion.

Mr. Boerma broke down the needs as follows: India, 3.4 million to 7.4 million tons; Bangladesh, 1.9 million; Sri Lanka, 200,600; Tanzania, 500,000, Pakistan, 1 million, and for 20 more countries, mainly in Africa, 1.3 million tons altogether.

The reason for the wide gap in estimates for India is that officials in New Delhi have been reluctant to acknowledge the magnitude of their difficulties.

Information on exactly what occurred at yesterday's meeting was sparse. Some participants refused all comment.

China Self-Sufficient

China was represented by the head of its delegation, Hao Chung-shih, the agriculture minister, who said at a plenary session of the conference today that his country had become self-sufficient in food.

He reported that China had imported $2 billion worth of grain, mostly wheat, over the last three years while exporting $2 billion worth, mainly rice, in the same period. China's rice exports are largely to Third World countries.

A. H. Boerma.

"Our contribution to solving the world food problem is yet very small," Mr. Hao told the conference, adding, "It is our hope that, along with the development of our industry and agriculture, we shall be able gradually to change this state of affairs."

Senators for More Aid

ROME, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Four senators on the U.S. delegations to the conference have called on President Ford to give the conference a pledge of an additional million tons of food for the current fiscal year.

Delegation sources said Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz agreed at a delegation meeting last night to send a telegram to Mr. Ford asking him to consider the bipartisan request to raise U.S. food aid to 4.3 million tons in the 1974-75 fiscal year.

Mr. Kissinger, in his keynote speech Tuesday, proposed a five-point program to fight hunger, including an internationally coordinated grain reserve, but both he and Mr. Butz stopped short of making a firm U.S. pledge of immediate emergency food aid.

Gold Price Soars to Record At $183 an Ounce in London

LONDON, Nov. 8 (IHT).—The price of gold soared to a record $183 an ounce when bullion dealers set the price here this afternoon—and by the end of the day's busy trading the metal had broken that record fixing-level and was being offered for sale at $186.

The previous record level at the fixing was set on April 3, when the price rose to $179.50. This morning, London dealers set gold's level at $177.50.

In the other principal bullion-dealing center, Zurich, gold closed at a selling price of $178.50, up $1 from yesterday's close.

One dealer said buying pressure was "consistent and very strong." Another called the market busy and demand "reasonable." Official figures of the volume of gold trading are never disclosed here.

Recent Surge

Gold analysts listed a number of factors behind the recent surge in the gold price, which dropped as low as $132 an ounce in early July.

Chief among these were concern that world economic problems, mainly inflation, will cut into the value of the dollar and other paper currencies. Gold buying is a traditional hedge in times of economic uncertainty.

Another factor, dealers said, was the action of the U.S. Congress which will allow Americans to buy and sell gold for the first time in 41 years, beginning on Jan. 1. This is expected to increase demand for gold as an investment.

One dealer here predicted that gold would climb to perhaps $189 an ounce before easing back in profit-taking. Another forecast a price of $200 an ounce before long.

Can't Hold Line

Gold optimists base this view partly on the argument that Western governments will not be able to hold the line forever against a revaluation of the official price of gold, now $42.22 an ounce.

The official price once was the key to the international monetary system. The United States promised to buy gold at $35 an ounce and the value of all paper currencies was based in turn on their relation to the dollar.

But former President Richard Nixon suspended the dollar-gold link in August, 1971, and the monetary system has never been the same since.

The United States devalued the dollar twice, raising the official gold price first to $38 and then $42.22 an ounce. Currencies began to float outside fixed exchange rates and gold was traded on "free markets" according to supply and demand, rising eventually to today's record level. The official price no longer has anything more than a bookkeeping value.

Even government central banks are no longer committed to trading gold at the far lower official price. After prolonged debate, financial authorities decided to let government banks trade their gold on the free market at the far higher prices.

Gold optimists believe the soaring free-market price will eventually force an upward revaluation of the official price, and that this in turn will trigger another boost in the free-market price. Figures up to $300 an ounce have been mentioned.

Calley Release On Bail Ordered

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8 (AP).—A U.S. Appeals Court today ordered the release on bail of former Army 1st Lt. William Calley, convicted of murdering 22 Vietnamese villagers at My Lai.

In an extraordinary procedure, all 15 judges of the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals were summoned secretly to New Orleans to consider whether Calley, 31, should remain in prison while the Army appeals a lower court decision ordering his release.

Ten judges voted to order bail. Judge Robert Ainsworth wrote a dissent in which three judges concurred. One judge did not participate. The amount of bail is to be set by U.S. District Court Judge Robert Elliott, who on Sept. 25 ordered Calley freed from prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Banzer Appears To Be in Control

LA PAZ, Nov. 8 (UPI).—President Hugo Banzer appeared today to have regained full control of the country in a brief but violent battle yesterday against rebellious elements he called "a group of good-for-nothing drug addicts and drunks".

Censorship was lifted as government forces, using jets, tanks and paratroops, carried out mopping-up operations against die-hard rebels. Gen. Banzer took personal command of his troops after the attempted coup was launched yesterday in the city of Santa Cruz.

The number of casualties was not known. An official spokesman said there were "several casualties . . . dead and wounded." The official radio station in La Paz said the fighting caused casualties and that "a number" of rebels were seized.

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Vorster Gives More Self-Rule To Colored People's Council

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Prime Minister John Vorster today offered South Africa's two million colored (mixed race) people a greater say in running their affairs but rejected calls to give them direct representation in the country's white Parliament.

In a major policy speech on the future of the mixed-race population, Mr. Vorster appealed to the colored community to accept the government's policy. He made his appeal while opening a new session of the Colored Representative Council (CRC), the political forum for mixed-race people which has limited powers over their community affairs.

Abolition Demands

Mr. Vorster announced plans for a considerable extension of the council's powers, but observers felt that this would not satisfy militant colored politicians who have been demanding the abolition of the CRC and direct representation in Parliament.

Among other things, Mr. Vorster proposed that the present liaison committee between the CRC and the government should be transformed into a consultative council to the cabinet.

The proposed council, to be headed by the Prime Minister, would deal with matters of mutual interest to coloreds and whites.

Mr. Vorster also suggested that the CRC Executive Committee be developed into a cabinet for the colored people.

The administration of colored affairs could then be reorganized into separate departments, each under the control of a member of the council's cabinet, he proposed.

The Prime Minister said that, if necessary, the law should be changed to allow the council to provide full self-determination for the colored people.

To Be Discussed

But Mr. Vorster added that the direction he was giving should not be regarded as final, because the matter had to be discussed with colored leaders.

The Prime Minister's remarks followed a speech earlier this week in which he asked critics of his government to give him six months to change South Africa's "standing."

Today's policy statement was the first concrete evidence of the government's apparent determination to carry out a comparative liberalization of its apartheid policies

However, the Prime Minister made it clear that the government is still firmly committed to the basis of the apartheid philosophy—the separate political development of the country's racial groups.

He told the colored politicians that he was firm in the belief that his policy of "parallel but equal institutions" and "consultation over matters of mutual concern" was the only one which "can satisfy all of us and lead to mutual respect and good relations."

Mr. Vorster added: "If you reject it, it could lead to group and interest clashes and to confrontation and strained relations to the detriment of all."

He asked the council to "accept this factual situation. Representation in the white Parliament is not the only way in which you can realize your political and other aspirations."

Mr. Vorster said that if the only objective of colored politicians remained representation in the white Parliament, this would stand in the way of their applying themselves to the development of their own institutions.

Opposition Support

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 8 (AP).—The leader of the opposition United party, Sir de Villiers Graaf, said yesterday that Mr. Vorster would have his full support for a policy "to eliminate hurt and humiliation of nonwhites" in South Africa.

Sir de Villiers also said that Mr. Vorster would have the opposition's "full support" in any efforts to achieve détente with independent black Africa.

Timetable Urged

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 8 (Reuters).—The United States tonight called on South Africa to back up recent conciliatory statements about the disputed territory of South West Africa by announcing a timetable for self-determination.

U.K. Troops Kill Suspect In Belfast

BELFAST, Nov. 8 (UPI).—British soldiers today killed a suspected hijacker during a day of violence, protest marches and strikes linked to the death of an extremist shot during a jailbreak attempt two nights ago.

An army spokesman said that the man was shot after he aimed a pistol at a military patrol approaching to investigate reports of a hijacking. Despite his injury, the man again aimed at soldiers and was shot a second time. He was dead on arrival at a local hospital, the spokesman said.

The shooting took place in one of several West Belfast Catholic communities where gangs of youths with clubs and pistols roamed the streets this morning and forced shopkeepers to close for the day.

Leaders of the Irish Republican Army called for a general strike in Catholic quarters throughout Northern Ireland to mark the funeral of Hugh Coney, a suspected IRA member killed when he tried to break out of the Maze Prison early Wednesday.

More than 5,000 persons—many in the black beret, black sweater and dark glasses favored by the IRA—turned out at midday for Coney's funeral at his home 45 miles from Belfast.

Residents of Catholic areas of Londonderry, Armagh, Newry and Dungannon stayed at home today in compliance with the strike call.

But when some stores opened in Belfast, youths took to the streets to force them to shut. Several shopkeepers reported gang members threatening to shoot them if they did not close immediately.

Buses and taxis were off the road and automobile traffic was sparse in Andersonstown, Falls Road, Springfield Road and Ballymurphy. Police said that several roads were barricaded by hijacked cars.

Shortly before noon, a crowd of almost 1,000 protesters marched down the Falls Road toward the city center, but police and military units turned them back.

No arrests were reported.

Hunt for Bombers

LONDON, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Scotland Yard said today that it has launched a hunt for two women and a man seen driving away from a crowded pub patronized by soldiers seconds before it was blasted by a bomb apparently thrown from the sidewalk.

A second man died today from injuries suffered in last night's bomb blast. First reports had placed the death toll at four.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said that 21 of the 27 military personnel injured in the incident remained hospitalized today. Several have had legs amputated.

Three different persons claimed responsibility for the bomb attack. In anonymous phone calls to three different newspapers, a caller told the Daily Mirror that the IRA was responsible, a second person told the Daily Mail that it was the terrorist group calling itself Red Flag 74, and the third caller, a woman, told the Guardian that it was a group not aligned with the two other organizations.

Sonvanna to Rest

VIENTIANE, Laos, Nov. 8 (AP).—Premier Souvanna Phouma, 73, who suffered a serious heart attack four months ago, will go to the royal capital of Luang Prabang next week for more rest, a government spokesman said today.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR
PARIS: 5, RUE DAUNOU
MUNICH: 9, FALKENTURMST.

Associated Press.

WAR TOYS—Empty napalm canisters, too damaged to be dropped, became toys to these Cambodian children in a flooded paddy field near Phnom Penh. The canisters are normally shipped empty and are then filled before a bombing raid with napalm.

Opium Profits Major Hurdle To U.S. Crop Course in Laos

By David K. Shipler

KOI NYA, Laos, Nov. 8 (NYT).—The tiny green leaves of the opium poppy are just beginning to poke through the rich earth of the steep hillside field tilled by Wa Cha Song.

He strides barefoot up the slope until he is standing in the middle of the cultivated swath of land that he has slashed with hand tools out of the wild mountain country of northern Laos.

He does not talk about heroin addicts in New York; he talks about the rain, the soil, last year's untimely frost.

Wa Cha Song is a Meo tribesman who has grown opium all his life and has smoked it since he was 17. But through all those years of drawing the sticky black sap from the poppy and hardening it into one-pound cakes for sale to the buyers who wander through the mountains, he knew little about its ultimate destination.

In fact, he knew nothing about big-city heroin addicts until a few months ago, when he attended a training course set up in the mountains by the U.S. government.

The course attempts to induce opium growers to switch to other crops. But it has proved a slow, frustrating and rather unsuccessful effort, for no other crop has been found that can bring these farmers the $45 to $50 a pound that they get for opium.

Cash Crop

"I'm aware now that I am doing a lot of things to a lot of people," Wa Cha Song said slowly. "I am very willing to quit growing, but there is no crop that can bring as much cash."

American officials estimate that 60 to 70 tons of opium are produced annually in the region of Laos controlled by the rightist faction of the coalition government. They say they have no idea how much is grown in the more extensive areas under pro-Communist Pathet Lao control.

Sixty to seventy tons represent about 10 per cent of the opium produced in the so-called "golden triangle" of Laos, Burma, and Thailand, with the Burmese crop the largest by far.

Officials here say they cannot tell how much Laotian opium ends up as heroin in American cities, but the United States has been prodding and aiding Laos to suppress the drug traffic.

In 1971, the government acted to prohibit opium growing. It exempted only tribesmen older than 40 who obtained permits to grow it for their own use. The hill tribes have long used opium medicinally.

Training Center

After the law was passed, several Meo asked an official in Xieng Nguen village for government help in developing alternate crops. That was the genesis of the training center, situated in Xieng Nguen and funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development. A second center, which concentrates on agricultural research, is located at Ban Houei Sai, near the Burmese border.

In a year and a half, the center has given six-week training courses to 235 of the estimated 15,000 tribesmen in this limited section of Laos, an official said. There is little evidence, however, that the trainees stopped growing opium after having the course.

"I had been hearing that the government would stop us from growing," said Ya Pao Song, a young Meo, in explaining his decision to take the training course. He has planted some fruit trees as security against the day when the government really does crack down.

But he has also planted poppies again this year. If the crop is good he expects to get up to 50 pounds, worth $2,500.

"I am now aware of the evils being done," he said. "I feel guilty growing it, but now it is the only means of livelihood, the only means of income, so it becomes a necessity."

OAS May End Ban on Cuba

(Continued from Page 1)

diplomatic and economic ties with Cuba.

A Costa Rican government spokesman warned that if the effort to lift the blockade fails, several more countries would soon rescind the sanctions on their own "and this would be to the further detriment of the inter-American system."

Advocates of the lifting of sanctions maintain that a vote to end the blockade would not constitute recognition of the Cuban regime by the OAS, nor would it necessarily pave the way for a return by Havana to membership in the organization.

Mr. Castro has repeatedly denied any interest in rejoining the OAS, which he has attacked in the past as an instrument of U.S. policy. The Cuban Premier has suggested instead that Latin American nations band together in a new regional organization that would exclude Washington.

Underground A-Tests Set by France in 1975

PAPEETE, Tahiti, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—France's first underground nuclear tests will begin early next year, Vice-Adm. Jean Tardy, commander of the French test program in the South Pacific, said.

The underground tests are expected to be on Fangataufa atoll, near Mururoa atoll, where France's controversial atmosphere test program has been conducted. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing declared on taking office in May that this year's nuclear tests would be the last in the atmosphere.

44 Deputies Urge U.S. Get Thieu to Stop 'Repression'

SAIGON, Nov. 8 (NYT).—A group of 44 opposition legislators called on the U.S. Congress today to use its influence to stop "repressive" tactics of the South Vietnamese government.

The legislators, all deputies in the lower house of the National Assembly, issued a written appeal denouncing, "before domestic and international public opinion, the Nguyen Van Thieu authorities' policy of brutalizing deputies, priests, reporters, and of the savage repression of the people."

This was an apparent reference to the clash last week between policemen and demonstrators in Saigon in which about 75 civilians and policemen were injured. Some of those beaten were legislators.

The 44 deputies, a minority of the 155-member lower house, belong mostly to two blocs of oppositionists—the People's Social Bloc, made up mostly of Buddhists, and the Nationalist Bloc, a Catholic group supporting the Rev. Tran Huu Thanh's anti-corruption protests.

Nonwhites Will Drive Durban Whites' Buses

DURBAN, South Africa, Nov. 8 (AP).—Some city buses reserved for white passengers will be driven by nonwhites for the first time beginning in February, city officials announced yesterday. About 50 drivers, mostly Indians, will be hired.

The decision came after a recent announcement by the South African Ministry of Transport that there is no reason why nonwhite drivers should not be employed to drive buses for whites.

Student Factions Clash at Ankara Schools; 10 Hurt

ANKARA, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Rival student factions battled with guns, sticks and stones on two Ankara campuses today, the 54th day of a government crisis. In Istanbul, left-wing students burned an American flag and demonstrated against U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Caretaker Premier Bulent Ecevit accused political enemies of using youths for "dark political aims" and said he regretted that the differences among Turkish politicians had forced Mr. Kissinger to cancel his scheduled visit of today and tomorrow.

"If our meeting with Dr. Kissinger had taken place, we would have taken a big step toward a speedy and positive solution of the Cyprus problem," Mr. Ecevit said.

Police said 10 students were injured in fighting at the Ankara campuses of the Middle East Technical University and Hacettepe University. "Two of them are in critical condition. One has a bullet wound in the stomach," a police spokesman said.

Witnesses said right-wing students, carrying pistols and shouting "Down with Communists," arrived at the METU campus by bus and attacked left-wingers.

New Concorde Record

FAIRFORD, England, Nov. 8 (UPI).—The British-built Concorde 01 supersonic jet flew from Britain to the United States in 2 hours and 55 minutes yesterday, setting a transatlantic speed record for commercial aircraft, the British Aircraft Corp. said today.

Describes It as 'Double Enosis'

Makarios Rejects Federation for Cyprus

ROME, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus was quoted today as saying that he could never accept a geographical federation of the island, which he said would constitute a "double enosis."

The Cypriot leader, interviewed in New York by an Italian journalist, Oriana Fallaci, said that he expected to return to the Mediterranean island before the end of the year.

"I shall never accept a federation on a geographical basis," the archbishop said. "This would constitute a partition of the island and a double enosis." Enosis is the Greek slogan word for union with Cyprus.

"I am more than ready to discuss a federation, but on an administrative basis, not a geographical basis. It is one thing to have areas governed by the Greeks and areas governed by the Turks, but it is something else to divide us up into parts."

The interview, published in the weekly magazine Europeo, quoted the archbishop as pledging to announce a general amnesty on his return to Cyprus as president.

"It is understood that when I talk of returning to Cyprus, I mean I shall return as president," he said.

In Nicosia, it was reported that President Glafkos Clerides said at an informal gathering of Greek Cypriots Wednesday that they must expect a federated state to be the outcome of negotiations that he is holding with the Turkish-Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash.

He said "Those who say there can be a solution based on a unitary state are misleading the people."

The Turkish demand, strengthened by the presence of the invading Turkish Army in the northern part of the island, is for a "bi-regional federation" with a joint central government.

3 Bills Approved

NICOSIA, Nov. 8 (AP).—The Cyprus House of Representatives yesterday approved three bills designed to restore public order and remedy some of the effects of the Turkish invasion.

Abortion was legalized for women who became pregnant after being raped. It is expected to help an estimated 700 Greek-Cypriot women who claim to have been raped by Turkish troops during the invasion of the island in July.

Another law calls for imprisonment of up to one year and a fine of $2,700 for anyone inciting violence or division among the people.

The third levies one year's imprisonment and a fine of $810 for anyone making unauthorized use of army or police uniforms.

Associated Press.

Archbishop Makarios.

PLO Seems on Road to Coexistence

(Continued from Page 1)

Bank of the Jordan River conducted by the Jordanians.

On the surface, the Arabs are demanding from Mr. Kissinger that the Geneva peace conference either include the Palestinians or face certain failure and the probable outbreak of a new war. It was a hard-line decision that put the Arab leaders on record as favoring the establishment of even a mini-state, presumably composed of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, occupied by Israel in 1967.

One of the principal aims of Mr. Kissinger's return to the Middle East this week must have been to find ways to restore the step-by-step approach, while assuring the Arabs that something would eventually be done on the Palestinian question. The Palestinians have been as elated by the Rabat decision as the Israelis have been distressed. Diplomatic analysts here feel that Mr. Arafat and the rest of the PLO leadership have, in the words of a diplomat, "been displaying a new political maturity and responsibility."

A young Palestinian political organizer confirms this view: "We have something to lose now and we must take that into account. Before, we had nothing and were forced to outbid each other in extremism."

UN Debate Due

Mr. Arafat's organization claims to be recognized by more than 100 countries and will for the first time participate in a United Nations General Assembly debate next week. He is clearly enjoying becoming a statesman. At the same time, it is forcing him to grapple with the realities of getting things done in international forums.

He does not appear to have been politically damaged by the breaking away of Palestinian extremists who refuse to consider any participation in a peace effort. He has also encouraged the emergence of some political figures, largely from the West Bank, who are not closely identified with any specific guerrilla group.

The PLO, it seems, has been forced to follow the lead of what Hisham Sharabi, a noted Palestinian scholar, recently called "the new axis of power in the Arab world"—Saudi Arabia and Egypt—and to recognize that Egypt and Saudi Arabia, both working for better relations with the United States, are "willing to work toward a political solution of the Palestine problem which explicitly accepts recognition of Israel."

Yet Mr. Arafat still has to contend with Israel's refusal to deal with the PLO, the deliberately ambiguous stance of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, the ambitions of King Hussein, who appears to be still convinced that he will be called in to pick up the pieces when the PLO effort falls apart, and perhaps most dangerously, dissident Palestinians who can exploit the gap between the Palestinian leadership and a refugee population less willing to make concessions to Israel's Jews.

Mr. Sadat, who had hesitated between supporting the PLO and Jordan, knows that he can get back more, and perhaps all, of the occupied Sinai Peninsula if he continues negotiations with Israel. He refused this week to rule out further talks on the Sinai if no progress is made on the Palestinian question.

Hussein has moved swiftly to make the other Arab leaders realize the implications of the Rabat decision. He is preparing to dissolve Jordan's ineffectual parliament, which has West Bank representation. According to reports from Amman, Hussein will establish a government of East Bankers to rule by decree. He has also said he is going to force the 800,000 Palestinians who live on the East Bank to choose between Jordanian citizenship and a Palestinian citizenship that for all practical purposes does not exist.

The biggest immediate threat to Mr. Arafat comes from within the Palestinian ranks. He must perform a difficult balancing act in his public pronouncements, especially at the UN. He must appear to be moderate enough to induce the Israelis to accept a Palestinian role in the negotiations, while keeping alive the dream that has been nurtured in the squalid refugee camps for 26 years—a dream of a return to the homes and farms that were theirs.

"We are the only people who can give the Jews security," a Palestinian official said this week. "Palestinians who have their own state must lead a campaign in Arab countries to treat the Jews well. The new Arab economic power makes it clear that the Jews who want to live in the Middle East will have to protect their interests through the Arabs."

Such sweeping visions have little reality for the refugee population that is the power base of the PLO. Most of the 300,000 Palestinians in Lebanon come not from the West Bank but from northern Galilee and the Mediterranean coastal areas of Palestine.

"A West Bank state might be fine for President Arafat, but it means nothing for me," said a Palestinian teacher from Haifa. For her and many others, the only acceptable goal is a reconstitution of Palestine and the expulsion of Jews who have come there since 1948.

This discontent is the main prop for the hopes of radicals like George Habash of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, who is making the same calculation as Jordan's Hussein: if Mr. Arafat's bid should fail, the radicals would then take charge of an even more embittered, extremist Palestinian movement.

Israel, Arabs Warn of War If Diplomatic Round Fails

(Continued from Page 1)

tinian Liberation Organization for recognition.

The Arab leaders were no doubt aware that by legitimizing the organization as the sole representative of the Palestinians they were effectively eliminating any chance of early negotiations on ending the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, but this did not appear to give them pause. The decision was essentially an inter-Arab move, designed to reflect the changing realities of power. The Arabs were telling Israel, in effect: This is the way it is, like it or not. Either negotiate about the West Bank with the PLO or with no one.

The net result, of course, is to make Mr. Kissinger's job infinitely more complex. He has to operate simultaneously on two tracks: On the first, he must find an acceptable compromise between Egypt and Israel; on the second, he has to persuade the rest of the Arab world, particularly Syria and the Palestinians that it is in their interest for Egypt to conclude a second-stage agreement with Israel in the absence of further progress on the other fronts.

The second may prove as difficult as the first. The Syrians attempted at Rabat to get Mr. Sadat to agree in advance not to make any concessions to Israel in the second round until the Israelis had agreed to comparable withdrawals on the Syria front. The Egyptian leader, who refused to commit himself, is keenly aware of the vulnerability of his position in the Arab world in the prevailing atmosphere he must not appear to be reaping territorial benefits while ignoring the interests of the other Arab states and the Palestinians.

Prestige Suffers

Mr. Kissinger's task is also complicated by the fact that his credentials as a mediator have suffered in the last year. He is no longer the miracle worker who flew into Cairo a year ago the week to undertake the first move toward the Israeli-Egyptian troop separation agreement. His stock has fallen with both the Arabs and the Israelis.

The Arab states have been incensed by his critical remarks on their oil policies, the slow pace of Israeli withdrawals and the accelerated flow of American arms supplies to Israel. The Israelis, for their part, are concerned that Mr. Kissinger might sacrifice their interests to sustain the momentum of his overall negotiating pace. They feel that he has become something of a prisoner of his own image as a miracle worker and that only further Israeli pullbacks can sustain him.

It is, then, an unenviable task that confronts the secretary of state. Neither party he is dealing with rates his chances of success very high. But both are least willing to let him try and, given the alternative, that is still a major achievement.

Kissinger Optimistic On His Role

(Continued from Page 1)

relations have always appeared strained when Mr. Kissinger arrived in Jerusalem for discussions.

From what Mr. Kissinger and Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said today, it seemed as if the two countries were at least in general agreement on how to proceed. The atmosphere at a luncheon given by Mr. Allon for Mr. Kissinger today was very relaxed, with American and Israeli officials congratulating each other on today's and last night's exchange of views.

This mood may have been helped by the fact that the Israelis did not have to make any major decisions. According to Mr. Allon, "We did not have to take any decisions because no definite proposals have been put before us."

Delicate Phase

Mr. Kissinger, in a toast at the luncheon, said: "We are now in an extremely delicate phase; it is an extremely complicated relationship in which a great deal depends on psychological understanding, political sensitivity and on confidence in each other."

Newsmen were told that Mr. Kissinger has been disturbed to find in his talks with both Arabs and Israelis a lack of comprehension of the severe internal problems facing the other side. He hopes in the forthcoming low-key discussions to provide a better understanding of each other's problems to Arabs and Israelis.

Whatever apprehension some Israelis may still feel about Mr. Kissinger's mediation, Mr. Allon went out of his way to praise it.

"It is true that this situation is very complicated, very delicate, and therefore what is needed today is a giant vision, a faith in the need and possibility to achieve peace and the skill of a mediator," Mr. Allon said. "Happily, Dr. Kissinger possesses all these qualities."

Hastily-Arranged Visit

Mr. Kissinger arrived in the Tunisian capital tonight on a hastily-arranged trip on his way back to Washington. He planned to meet President Habib Bourguiba tonight before departing in the morning.

This trip has taken Mr. Kissinger to the Soviet Union, the Indian subcontinent, Iran, Eastern Europe, Italy and the Middle East.

Originally, Mr. Kissinger planned to go to Ankara tonight for a major announcement tomorrow of concessions by Turkey toward an easing of the Cyprus problem. But an unresolved government crisis in Turkey forced Premier Bulent Ecevit to cancel the planned announcement. Mr. Kissinger, in turn, decided to skip Turkey and accept Mr. Bourguiba's invitation to spend the night.

Marine Officer Calls Corps Crime-Ridden, Badly Trained

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP).—A Marine lieutenant has sharply challenged the corps's image as an elite fighting force, claiming that crime is rampant in barracks, combat readiness is much less than advertised and a whole range of problems is forcing too many "quality" marines out of the service.

The criticism is contained in an article written by 1st Lt. David Kelly for the October issue of the Armed Forces Journal, a privately owned magazine specializing in military affairs.

Lt. Kelly's article has attracted considerable attention within the Marine Corps, but Marine headquarters in Washington has declined to comment on the officer's charges.

Constructive Criticism

"Unquestioned loyalty has its place and time," Lt. Kelly wrote in a subsequent letter to the editor, "but constructive criticism from those most closely dealing with the problem should also be encouraged."

Now stationed with a recruit training regiment at Parris Island, S.C., Lt. Kelly will finish a three-year tour of duty with the Marines next month.

In the article, Lt. Kelly contends that the three Marine divisions of today's corps would actually find it hard to field one full-strength division prepared for combat.

When one of the regiments of the 3d Division on Okinawa is preparing to deploy one of its battalions, he writes, "the remaining two battalions must be cannibalized for equipment and personnel. The nondeployed units would be hard pressed to ever effectively mobilize in an emergency."

"Drug and racial problems seethe in the 2d and 3d Divisions at Camp Lejeune, N.C., and Okinawa. Antiquated equipment, living conditions far below that of the other services, poor training facilities and lack of discipline add fuel to the discontent of the average marine.

"The Army and Navy have problems and admit to them for the most part," Lt. Kelly says. "The Marine Corps has problems and is either afraid to see them or unwilling to admit to them."

Crime Rampant

The 25-year-old officer says that "barracks crime runs rampant because the honest marines are intimidated into silence. Company commanders are unable to punish wrongdoers, and the paper work required to recommend an administrative discharge is astounding."

Combat skills, Lt. Kelly maintains, "have taken a back seat to expediency. Where all marines once received infantry training after boot camp, present-day recruits receive four days of infantry training at Parris Island. The cooks, truck drivers and mechanics who battled their way out of the Chosin Reservoir [in Korea] are no more. These marines would be hard pressed to get on line or assault any position," he writes.

Lt. Kelly maintains that much of the discipline problem is due to the "low level of recruit we are pushing through boot camp." He says that as a "series commander" at Parris Island, he found that the percentage of recruits with high school diplomas in his series was "well under 40 per cent."

Lt. Kelly believes that the corps should be reduced to "a small elite force, something which it now lays claim to but is far from being."

10 Million Strike In Italy to Back Economic Claim

ROME, Nov. 8 (AP).—About [illegible] million workers went on strike for four hours today while Premier-designate Aldo Moro apparently made some progress in his efforts to form a new government.

Workers throughout the country idled factories, private offices, ports and airports to back their demands in the inflation-ridden economy.

The economy was also discussed by Mr. Moro and the leaders of center-left parties in his efforts to solve the five-week-old political crisis.

"It is my impression that the government crisis can be expected to be overcome by next week," Luigi Mariotti, a leader of the Socialist party, said after a meeting with Mr. Moro.

The premier-designate is trying to succeed Mariano Rumor, who resigned Oct. 3 in a conflict among Catholic-Socialist coalition partners over the way to solve the economic crisis.

Francesco de Martino, the Socialist party secretary-general, said that Mr. Moro's proposed platform was "generally acceptable."

French Continue Hunt For Suez Canal Mines

CAIRO, Nov. 8 (UPI).—France will send two "mine-hunter" ships to the Suez Canal next week to carry on efforts begun last April to clear the channel of war material, according to a French Embassy spokesman.

The spokesman said the two ships—Calliope and Ceres—will be the only vessels of the four-nation operation to continue hunting for mines. British minesweepers have departed. American naval efforts are directed at removing sunken wrecks and the Egyptian Navy is working along the shore.

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Some Well-Heeled Candidates Lost

Money Talked in U.S. Election But Not Always Successfully

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP).—Money talked in Tuesday's elections. But it spoke no universal language, no Esperanto of politics.

To be sure, politicians with plenty of money generally did better than politicians with little. But the results of some races suggest that some candidates had too much money for their own good.

To take a case in point: Among House candidates, Reps. Joel Broyhill, R-Va., and Victor Veysey, R-Calif., each had received the largest sum—$319,000—given by business and professional special-interest committees as of Oct. 14, the closing date for the semifinal financing reports.

Both lost. According to Common Cause's Frederic Wertheimer, their opponents fashioned the special-interest contributions into weapons with which to defeat them.

Also as of Oct. 14, the leading recipients of contributions from labor committees were Rep. Frank Clark, D-Pa., who got $35,800, and John Reuther, a Michigan Democrat, $35,100. Both lost. Rep. Clark was hit especially hard, because he had received about half his labor money from maritime unions and was their favorite among all House candidates.

In other contests, money seemed to have mattered relatively little compared to such factors as inflation or, in the case of some GOP members of the House Judiciary Committee, opposition to the impeachment of Richard Nixon.

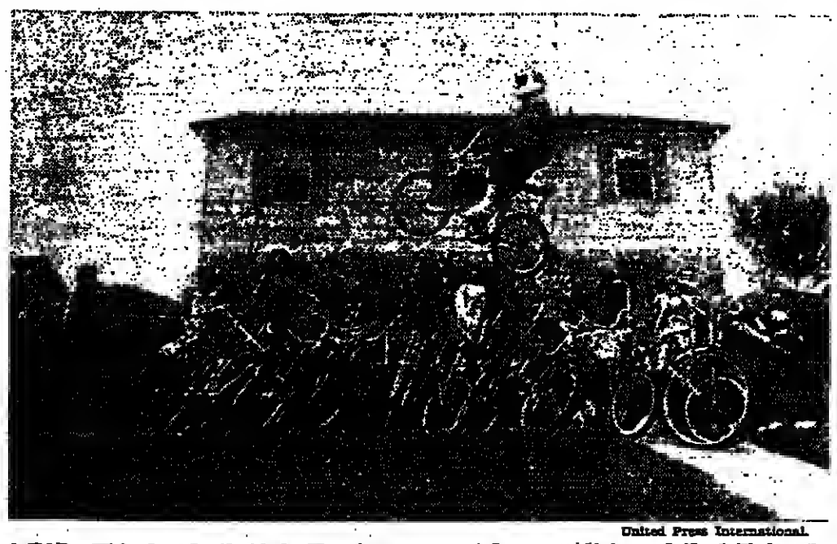
In Wisconsin, Sen. Gaylord Nelson, a Democrat, was listed for contributions of $228,652, almost four times his opponent's total. But had it been the other way around, Sen. Nelson might have won anyway, such is his popularity, said Mr. Werthheimer.

But certain forceful messages about campaign financing did emerge from the elections.

Mr. Werthheimer, who directs the campaign-monitoring project of Common Cause, a citizens' lobby, cited the following examples in a phone interview on the basis of the semifinal financing reports in Senate races:

- Out of 30 winners who had opposition, 28 raised more money than the candidates they defeated. The exceptions were Sen. Peter Dominick, R-Colo., $395,056, more than twice the $189,253 listed by Gary Hart, the victorious Democrat, and Wayne Owens, D-Utah, $314,808, compared with $249,888 given to his successful GOP opponent, E.J. Garn.
- Among 22 incumbents, 21 got more in contributions than did their challengers. The exception, Sen. Marlow Cook, R-Ky., was listed for $386,660, compared with Democrat Wendell Ford's $587,328. Sen. Cook lost. As noted, so did Colorado's Sen. Dominick, although he outdrew his rival. The race between North Dakota's Sen. Milton Young, Republican, $201,298, and William Guy, Democrat, $75,654, was undecided.
- In the 30 contested races which were decided, contributions to winners totaled $14.3 million, compared with $6.4 million to losers.
- Eighteen of the 30 races were won with at least 55 per cent of the vote. In these races winners raised $8.2 million and losers $3.1 million. But in 12 "close" races, in which winners got less than 55 per cent of the votes, the gap was narrower—$6.1 million for winners, $3.2 million for losers.

How much of a given candidate's contributions actually was spent is uncertain. Under the current election law, neither contributions of under $5,000 nor any expenses must be reported by a candidate if the money comes in or goes out after the closing date for the final pre-election report—which this year was Oct. 24.



United Press International.

A FAD—This daredevil, 14, in Houston may not have outdistanced Evel Knievel's canyon jump, but he did span 21 bikes. He fell landing on ramp, but was not hurt.

Democrats Gain in State Votes

GOP Weakened in 13 Legislatures

By Christopher Lydon

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (NYT).—The Democratic tide in the elections Tuesday wiped out or reduced Republican legislative leadership in 13 states and severely eroded Republican minorities in many other state legislatures around the country.

Iowa elected Democratic majorities in both its house and senate for the first time since the national landslide for President Lyndon Johnson in 1964.

On the same day that Ohioans unseated their Democratic governor, John Gilligan, they elected Democratic majorities in both branches of the legislature for the first time since 1958.

Democrats took control of Wisconsin's Assembly, tha lower house, for the first time in this century. And in Alabama the last two Republicans in the legislature were both defeated.

Before this election there were only 20 states in which Republicans dominated either or both branches of the legislatures. In 10 of those states, including New York, Republicans lost control of one branch, and in Connecticut, Illinois and Iowa they lost control of both.

That wide swing, roughly matching the Democratic sweep in congressional races, was viewed by experts today as typical for state legislatures, where results tend to follow big trends, not set them.

Youth and Reform

But in many states there were "reformers" that could be more significant than the simple numbers of Democrats elected.

The shift of just a few legislative seats could change the whole tone and direction of politics in a variety of state capitals.

In Harrisburg, Pa., for example, a large part of the Republicans' campaign against Gov. Milton Shapp, a Democrat, was waged through four investigating committees in the house.

But Stanley Kester, a Republican representative from Delaware County, who headed the inquiry into Pennsylvania liquor stores, was beaten on Tuesday. And the heads of three other committees will lose their chairmanships next year when Democrats organize their new majority. Democrats will also hold a broader majority than before in the Pennsylvania Senate.

"It's safe to say those investigations are over," remarked the governor's chief aid, Dick Doran, savoring Gov. Shapp's reelection with 55 per cent of the vote. "We'll also get our own version of bills that the Republicans bottled up—a state consumers' advocate, a health-cost control bill and an election-reform bill."

In Madison, Wis., an aide to Gov. Patrick Lucey, a Democrat, said of the Assembly results. "Not only have we replaced Republicans with Democrats, but we've replaced guys in their 70s with guys in their 30s. And we've knocked out the heart of the reactionary caucus amoog the Republican legislators."

In Springfield, Illinois, Gov. Daniel Walker, a "reform Democrat, was celebrating the end of the Republican majorities that had thwarted him continually for the last two years. Aides predicted enactment next year of a tax exemption on medicine, property-tax relief for the elderly, an increase in unemployment compensation and a higher minimum wage.

Beyond Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Wisconsin, Democrats captured a single Republican-held branch of the legislature in each of the following states: Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Indiana, Maine and Utah.

Republicans continue to hold both branches of their state legislatures only in Idaho, Kansas, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming.

They will continue to control one house of the legislature in Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Indiana, Maine, New York and Utah.

U.S. Energy Appointee's Link To Oil Firm Surprises Ford

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (NYT).—The White House indicated yesterday that President Ford may be having second thoughts about his intention to nominate Andrew Gibson to head tha Federal Energy Administration.

Ronald Nessen, the press secretary, obliquely confirmed that Mr. Ford and his staff did not know on Oct. 29, the day the President announced his selection of Mr. Gibson as energy administrator, that Mr. Gibson had a $1-million 10-year severance contract with a company that operates oil tankers and is half-owned by a large oil company.

Later, another White House official confirmed that the President had not known of the arrangement at the time of the announcement. "We've never looked at this severance question," the official said, "but we will."

He said that, so far, the President stood behind Mr. Gibson, but that he might yet decide not to send the nomination to the Senate for confirmation.

In an interview at the FEA offices Mr. Gibson said that the contract paid him $88,000 a year.

At His Initiative

The interview, arranged at Mr. Gibson's initiative, lasted about 75 minutes and was held in the office of the agency's deputy administrator, a post that has been vacant for six months. Also present was Robert Nipp of the agency's Public Affairs Office.

The interview ended about a half-hour before a New York Times report triggered questions at the daily White House press briefing about Mr. Gibson's business affiliations. Mr. Gibson, if confirmed by the Senate, would succeed John Sawhill.

Mr. Nessen originally said that Mr. Ford knew about Mr. Gibson's background, but later reconvened the briefing to say:

"Because of the urgency of naming a replacement for John Sawhill, the usual background checks were waived. Before the nomination is sent to the Senate, these checks will be completed."

Mr. Nessen was referring to investigation by the FBI of a prospective appointee's affiliations, activities and background. Even for persons who have had such an investigation once, there usually is an "update" before a new appointment.

Ironclad Contract

Mr. Gibson served as maritime administrator and as an assistant secretary of commerce before leaving the government in January, 1973, to become president of the Interstate Oil Transport Co. of Philadelphia. He has said that his separatioo contract is ironclad and not dependent on any decisions he might make as energy administrator, and that therefore there would be no conflict of interest.

He said he had expected to be nominated by the White House to be deputy director of the International Labor Organization, based in Geneva, on the recommendation of Lane Kirkland, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO.

Mr. Gibson said the switch to the energy job came unexpectedly and that he did not discuss the job with Interior Secretary Rogers Morton in advance of tha White House annoimcement. Mr. Morton is also chairman of the new Energy Resources Council and chiefly responsible for the dismissal of Mr. Sawhill.

Mr. Nessen said that the Gibson announcement was accelerated because Mr. Ford felt it was urgent to give Mr. Morton the energy team he wanted.

U.S. Planning To Cut Risk Of Atom Theft

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP).—Tough new measures were proposed yesterday by the Atomic Energy Commission to protect U.S. uranium and plutonium against the threat of theft and sabotage.

Under the new measures, when 11 pounds or more of plutonium, uranium-233 or highly enriched uranium-235 travel in the United States, they must move in a specially designed truck or trailer, or in an armored car escorted by two other cars. The truck, the armored car and the escort cars each must have two armed guards in them.

Eleven pounds was the amount chosen because it is considered the "trigger" quantity for both plutonium and uranium. The trigger quantities are understood to be about one-fourth the amount of material needed to make a bomb.

Besides its value as bomb material to terrorists, uranium and plutonium have a growing monetary value on the world market. They both sell for more than $6,000 a pound and the price is rising.

In 60 Days

The proposed regulations will become law in 60 days, during which time interested parties may comment on them, to try to have them revised. "Interested" parties include the companies that must bear the added cost of guarding the shipments.

A major aspect of the tougher regulations calls for shipment of 11-pound quantities in a "specially designed truck or trailer," the sama way finished nnelear weapons in the United States are moved from factories to arsenals.

The special trucks are plated with armor so thick that nothing short of bazooka shells can penetrate them. They can be rendered immobile by their operators, who can blow off their wheels so they cannot be driven away. Other details of their operation are secret.

The Frequency

How many shipments are made in the United States of 11 pounds or more of uranium and plutonium is a secret, but the shipments may occur as often as once a week.

An AEC request for $70 million in supplemental funds this year to carry out the new measures was slashed to $18 million by the White House Office of Management and Budget.

Other proposed measures call for armed guards to escort "all air and sea shipments" of plutonium and uranium, no matter what the quantity.

Poland and Vatican Move Toward Ties

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 8 (AP).—The Vatican and Poland have established delegations for "permanent working contacts," a move seen here as a major step toward an eventual establishment of full diplomatic relations.

An announcement today by the Vatican said that the Most Rev. Agostino Casaroli, Pope Paul's foreign minister, and Polish Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek held two days of talks in Rome to discuss "questions of common interest to both parties."

Belgian Mail Rates Up

BRUSSELS, Nov. 8 (AP).—Postage rates increases of 30 to 100 per cent have been announced in Belgium.

Agrees to Ehrlichman Request

Sirica to Pick 3 Doctors to See Nixon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (UPI).—U.S. District Judge John Sirica, acting on a request mada by defendant John Ehrlichman, today agreed to appoint three doctors to examine former President Richard Nixon to determine if he is too sick to testify in the Watergate cover-up trial.

Judge Sirica granted the motion a day after Mr. Nixon's lawyers submitted a medical report which asserted that their client could not undergo questioning for at least two to three months without a "serious risk to his health."

Ehrlichman's attorney, William Frates, asked Judge Sirica to name three doctors to examine Mr. Nixon. Mr. Frates said he did not doubt the medical reports being sent from Long Beach, Calif., where the former president is hospitalized, but wanted to clarify the situation since he believed Mr. Nixon is an indispensable witness in Ehrlichman's defense.

"I will grant the motion to appoint three outstanding men in this particular field," Judge Sirica said. "I hope to be able to do it by next week, if I can."

Condition Improves

In California, hospital officials reported today that Mr. Nixon continued to recover from surgery carried out 10 days ago to relieve a phlebitis condition in his left leg. The hospital reported that Mr. Nixon was taken off the "serious" list.

Judge Sirica said he particularly wanted to find experts in cardiovascular diseases and internal medicine to examine Mr. Nixon.

The judge said he hoped to arrange an appointment this weekend with one of the doctors recommended to him.

Lawyers for another of the five cover-up defendants, former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman, joined the Ehrlichman motion. The other defense counsel and the prosecution did not object.

The decision was made and announced before the jury was called in for the 30th day of the trial. Jurors have not been told of Mr. Nixon's illness.

A former Nixon re-election campaign aide, Powell Moore, began his second day on the witness stand. Beside Ehrlichman and Mr. Haldeman, former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell, former Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian and former re-election committee attorney Kenneth Parkinson are on trial on charges of conspiracy, perjury and obstruction of justice in the cover-up of the June 17, 1972, break-in at Democratic National Headquarters here.

Liddy Conviction Upheld

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP).—The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia today upheld the conviction of Gordon Liddy for conspiracy, burglary and wiretapping in the Watergate break-in.

The decision was the first test of the convictions of the original seven Watergate defendants.

A unanimous seven-judge Appeals Court panel generally praised Judge Sirica's handling of the trial, which began on Jan 8, 1973.

Liddy was sentenced to at least six years, eight months in prison and fined $40,000. He was released on bond about a month ago.

Judge Acquits 8 Guardsmen In 1970 Kent State Shootings

CLEVELAND, Nov. 8 (AP).—A federal judge today acquitted eight former Ohio National Guardsmeo indicted in the 1970 Kent State University shootings, but he said state officials may wish to pursue criminal charges in the case.

U.S. District Judge Frank Battisti said evidence presented by the government was insufficient to prove that the defendants intended to deprive anyone of civil rights, as charged in the federal indictments.

His written opinion was given in granting a defense motion for a judgment of acquittal after two weeks of trial.

Four students were killed and nine wounded May 4, 1970, during a confrontation of National Guard troops and students protesting U.S. military involvement in Cambodia.

State Prosecution

"It is entirely possible that state officials may yet wish to pnrsue criminal prosecutions against various persons responsible for events at Kent State," the judge said. "This opinion does not pass on the propriety of such prosecutions, if any."

Ohio Attorney General William Brown refused to speculate on the possibility of the state's undertaking a criminal prosecution.

"I don't know what he's talking about," Mr. Brown said in commenting on Judge Battisti's opinion. "I'd have to read the statement in its totality. After all, we've just defended them."

A special state grand jury four years ago exonerated Guardsmen and state officials but indicted 25 other persons, including Kent State students and former students. The charges were dropped a year later.

Lives in Danger

That grand jury found that Guardsmen had reason to believe their lives were in danger from rock-throwing anti-war demonstrators when they opened fire.

The ex-Guardsmen were indicted last March 29 by a federal grand jury which spent nearly three months investigating the shootings. They were charged with willfully assaulting and intimidating the shooting victims and others by shooting in their direction. The indictment also charged that the defendants deprived the victims and others of their right of freedom against loss of liberty without due process of law.

Judge Battisti's opinion said. "Based upon the evidence offered to the court, reasonable jurors must find that there is a reasonable doubt as to whether these eight defendants were possessed of a specific intention to deprive the students of Kent State set forth in the indictment of their constitutional and federal rights at the time they discharged their weapons."

Robert Murphy, the chief prosecuting attorney and head of the Civil Rights Section of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, said he was "not overwhelmed with surprise" by Judge Battisti's decision.

He said he planned no further action in the case. "As far as I'm concerned, it's all over," he said.

The ruling ended abruptly a trial that started Oct. 21 with selection of the jury of four women and eight men.

Defense attorneys told newsmen that the jurors took a poll among themselves just before they were discharged and all were in favor of acquittal on the basis of evidence presented by the government.

U.S. to Examine Drinking Water

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (UPI).—The Environmental Protection Agency today ordered an immediate nationwide study of the country's drinking water supplies to determine if they contain cancer-causing chemicals.

EPA administrator Russell Train ordered the survey after a new study of the drinking water supply in New Orleans showed minnte traces of 66 organic chemicals, some of which are known cancer causers. The New Orleans study was undertaken last July at the reques. of city officials and was released by the agency today.

"What we learn from this national reconnaissance survey will tell us how widespread and serious the situation is that we found in the study of the New Orleans drinking water supply," Mr. Train said. "Undoubtedly these compounds have been present in drinking water for many years. Until recently chemical methods of analysis have not been sufficiently sensitive to detect them."

Seabed Oil, Gas Search Pushed By White House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (NYT).—President Ford has invited the governors of 23 coastal states to a White House meeting next week to convince them that the national interest requires an early expansion of offshore exploration for oil and natural gas. Many states fear the environmental consequences of exploration and production.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Treasury Secretary William Simon have been designated to present to the governors the diplomatic, economic and financial arguments for adding to domestic oil supplies the large reserves believed to lie below the seabeds of the Atlantic, Pacific and southern Alaska coasts.

Some eovironmentalists regard the meeting next Wednesday and Thursday as an administration attempt to flatten opposition to drilling offshore. "They're going to use Kissinger as star billing to sweep the governors off their feet," one environmentalist commented.

An administration source responded to this characterization by saying that Russell Train, the Environmental Protection administrator, and Russell Peterson, chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, would attend the meeting.

West German Probers Found to Be Bugged

HAMBURG, Nov. 8 (AP).—Post Office technicians discovered an electronic surveillance device in the office of the head of the Federation of West German Criminal Investigators, police reported today.

A miniature transmitter, found behind a curtain in the office of Rolf Grunert, the federation chief, was handed to the Hamburg state prosecutor, who started an investigation.

Boats Set Adrift

NIEUWPOORT, Belgium, Nov. 8 (AP).—Vandals yesterday cast off the moorings of nine fishing boats and a small tanker in this major Belgian fishing port, setting the vessels adrift and creating a major hazard to navigation, police reported today. Several vessels ran aground and some crashed into docks, they said.

Wine Trial Ends; Verdicts Dec. 18

BORDEAUX, Nov. 8 (AP).—The trial of 18 men accused of dealing in fake Bordeaux wine ended today. Verdicts are expected on Dec. 18.

The prosecution has demanded fines and suspended prison terms of one year against most of the defendants. Civil plaintiffs requested 88 million francs (about $17.6 million) in back taxes and damages.

The last session of the nine-day trial was devoted to defense pleas for Yvan and Lionel Cruse, directors of a 150-year-old wine firm.

The Cruses have admitted that some frandulent Bordeaux slipped past them, but said their only fault was in not tasting the differences.

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Some Well-Heeled Candidates Lost

Money Talked in U.S. Election But Not Always Successfully

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP).—Money talked in Tuesday's elec-tions. But it spoke no universal language, no Esperanto of politics.

To be sure, politicians with plenty of money generally did better than politicians with little. But the results of some races suggest that some candidates had too much money for their own good.

To take a case in point: Among House candidates, Reps. Joel Broyhill, R-Va., and Victor Veysey, R-Calif., each had received the largest sum—$319,000—given by business and professional special-interest committees as of Oct. 14, the closing date for the semifinal financing reports.

Both lost. According to Common Cause's Frederic Werthheimer, their opponents fashioned the special-interest contributions into weapons with which to defeat them.

Also as of Oct. 14, the leading recipients of contributions from labor committees were Rep. Frank Clark, D-Pa., who got $35,800, and John Reuther, a Michigan Democrat, $35,100. Both lost. Rep. Clark was hit especially hard, because he had received about half his labor money from maritime unions and was their favorite among all House candidates.

In other contests, money seemed to have mattered relatively little compared to such factors as inflation or, in the case of some GOP members of the House Judiciary Committee, opposition to the impeachment of Richard Nixon.

In Wisconsin, Sen. Gaylord Nelson, a Democrat, was listed for contributions of $228,652, almost four times his opponent's total. But had it been the other way around, Sen. Nelson might have won anyway, such is his popularity, said Mr. Werthheimer.

But certain forceful messages about campaign financing did emerge from the elections.

Mr. Werthheimer, who directs the campaign-monitoring project of Common Cause, a citizens' lobby, cited the following examples in a phone interview on the basis of the semifinal financing reports in Senate races:

- Out of 30 winners who had opposition, 28 raised more money than the candidates they defeated. The exceptions were Sen. Peter Dominick, R-Colo., $395,056, more than twice the $189,253 listed by Gary Hart, the victorious Democrat, and Wayne Owens, D-Utah, $314,808, compared with $249,888 given to his successful GOP opponent, E.J. Garn.
- Among 22 incumbents, 21 got more in contributions than did their challengers. The exception, Sen. Marlow Cook, R-Ky., was listed for $386,660, compared with Democrat Wendell Ford's $587,328. Sen. Cook lost. As noted, so did Colorado's Sen. Dominick, although he outdrew his rival. The race between North Dakota's Sen. Milton Young, Republican, $201,298, and William Guy, Democrat, $75,654, was undecided.
- In the 30 contested races which were decided, contributions to winners totaled $14.3 million, compared with $6.4 million to losers.
- Eighteen of the 30 races were won with at least 55 per cent of the vote. In these races winners raised $8.2 million and losers $3.1 million. But in 12 "close" races, in which winners got less than 55 per cent of the votes, the gap was narrower—$6.1 million for winners, $3.2 million for losers.

How much of a given candidate's contributions actually was spent is uncertain. Under the current election law, neither contributions of under $5,000 nor any expenses must be reported by a candidate if the money comes in or goes out after the closing date for the final pre-election report—which this year was Oct. 24.

War Fails U.S. Coal Miners Set to Strike; Talks Continue

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Coal mine owners and union leaders have inched toward agreement on a new contract for 120,000 miners but too late to avoid a strike next week.

With four days to go before the expired agreement expires, the United Mine Workers union and spokesmen for the coal industry agreed that they might reach a new contract by the weekend.

However, it would take 10 days or two weeks for union members to ratify an agreement and, because of their "no contract, no work" tradition, miners are expected to walk out when the present contract expires on Monday night.

Some men are expected to stop working when the last shift ends tonight. UMW President Arnold Miller said last night that some progress had been made at talks here. But he added, "a strike is a foregone conclusion."

Nixon Ex-Aide Pleads Guilty On Back-Dating Gift of Papers

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (IHT). Former White House deputy counsel Edward Morgan pleaded guilty today to conspiracy "impeding, impeding, defeating and obstructing" the Internal Revenue Service in connection with the back-dating of former President Richard Nixon's gift of his public papers to the government in 1970.

Mr. Morgan waived his rights to a grand jury indictment and pleaded on the charges following the filing of a six-page criminal information by special Watergate prosecutor Henry Ruth. He was released in custody of his attorney pending a pre-sentencing investigation.

The former White House attorney faces up to five years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

The case involves a claim by Mr. Nixon of $576,000 in tax reductions for the papers, despite the fact that Congress had abolished such claims effective July 26, 1969.

No Fraud by Nixon

The claim was originally accepted by the IRS but, following an investigation last year by a congressional committee which found the deductions improper, the tax agency re-audited Mr. Nixon's returns and sent him a tax bill of $465,000 plus interest. Both the committee and the IRS said that they found no evidence of criminal fraud on Mr. Nixon's part.

In the information, the special prosecutor charged that Mr. Morgan, in April and March of 1970, prepared a deed back-dated to March 21, 1969 and a notarization and affidavit to the deed dated April 21, 1969, although "during 1969, as Edward L. Morgan, the defendant, well knew, tha presidential papers remained in storage at the General Services Administration but title to, and all interest in, those materials remained in [the name of] Richard M. Nixon."

The information said that the deed and affidavit "falsely and fraudulently represented" that when papers had been delivered to the GSA for storage in 1969, "certain of those papers constituted a gift to the United States."

Facts and Circumstances

Mr. Ruth charged that the former White House attorney, along with persons unnamed, "did combine, conspire, confederate and agree to defraud" the United States by back-dating the deed and further conspired to conceal the "true facts and circumstances" from investigating federal agencies in May and June of 1970.

The papers included those from Mr. Nixon's years as vice-president under President Dwight Eisenhower. Mr. Nixon and his attorneys contended that the gift of the papers was legal, but after the congressional panel report last April, Mr. Nixon agreed to pay back $576,000 even though the statute of limitation has expired for the first year of his deductions.

The statute of limitation covered $111,000.

However, at the time he resigned as president last August, Mr. Nixon had actually paid only the $465,000 he legally owed.

Rate of Divorce Shows Sharp Rise in U.S. Since 1970

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP).—The divorce rate in the United States has increased as much in the past four years as it did in the previous decade, the Census Bureau said yesterday. It also noted that more young people are not getting married at all.

There were 63 divorced persons per 1974 for every 1,000 married persons living with their spouses, compared with 47 in 1970 and 35 in 1960.

At the time of its survey in March, the Census Bureau said, there were 2.3 million men and 2.4 million women in the United States who had divorced and not remarried.

There were 925,000 divorces in the 12-month period ending in March, an increase of more than 100,000 over the estimated 703,000 divorces in 1970. The Census Bureau made no attempt to explain the increase in the divorce rate.

The report noted that there has been an increase in the proportion of single young persons, especially women, establishing their own households

National Guard To Quit Boston

BOSTON, Nov. 8 (AP).—The National Guard men on alert because of racial trouble in Boston schools will be withdrawn on Friday, a spokesman for Gov. Francis Sargent said today.

He said the guardsmen will be replaced by a "handful" of full-time security personnel.

About 450 guardsmen originally were called out. The number was reduced to 150 last week, gradually easing tension in the court-ordered school busing situation. Sargent was given as the reason for the Guard withdrawal. The city was ordered to achieve integration.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, November 9-10, 1974 *

Inter-American Blueprint

A privately-funded commission headed by former Ambassador Sol Linowitz has produced a report that could vastly improve U.S. relations with Latin America if carried out by the administration and Congress. Tha great virtue of this effort is that it substitutes specific recommendations—33 in all—for the highflown rhetoric that has characterized too many previous U.S. initiatives in the hemisphere.

The recommendation that commanded the most attention, because it will be put to an immediate test at a meeting of the Organization of American States foreign ministers in Ecuador, is the call for an end to the 14-year attempt to isolate Cuba in the Americas. The commission urges Washington to seek "a more normal" relationship with the Castro regime, to end its own embargo on trade with Havana, and to be willing, at the meeting that began in Quito on Friday, to support repeal of the sanctions invoked against Cuba by the OAS in 1964.

Repeal may be voted at Quito whatever Washington does; but the commission rightly fears it may be the United States that is isolated in the hemisphere if it maintains the hard-line policy. No miracles should be expected; but it is time to liquidate an ineffective policy and try to ease Cuba's return to a more constructive pattern of inter-American and international relations.

Of comparable importance for improving this country's relations with its hemisphere neighbors is the commission's strong support for a new and long overdue treaty under which jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Zone would eventually pass to the Republic of Panama. It is imperative for the United States to remove what the report calls "one of the last vestiges of big stick diplomacy" under terms that insure uninterrupted use of the canal and a continuing U.S. role in its defense.

In two other areas where decisive policy changes are critically overdue, the commission would ban unilateral U.S. military intervention in Latin America, such as that in the Dominican Republic in 1965, and would end all covert interference in the domestic politics of other American nations such as the activities supported by the CIA in Chile in 1970-73.

The commission's recommendations on the more dramatic inter-American problems—Cuba, Panama, covert political interference—should not obscure its detailed suggestions for removing a host of other irritating and self-defeating policies and practices little known to the general public and often the products of special-interest lobbies. It would, for example, eliminate the United States veto over Inter-American Development Bank loans—a frequent target for Latin-American attack—while maintaining the level of America's contributions to the bank.

Congress is asked to repeal legislation that tries to mandate economic sanctions in disputes about such matters as fishing rights or the expropriation of North American properties. The report rightly says that these sanctions are usually counterproductive; and it makes the point that the national interest does not automatically coincide with "the perceived interest of an individual firm."

Here, in sum, is a report that clothes practical idealism in common sense. It never loses sight of genuine U.S. interests while ruthlessly pruning away presumed or imaginary or long-outdated interests. It would be hard to produce a better blueprint for the "new era" and "mature partnership" in inter-American relations than Secretary of State Kissinger has promised.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Berlin: Still an Issue

While Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was striving in a Moscow visit last week to exact some concessions from Soviet leaders that would reinforce West Germany's vital links with free West Berlin, that city's Mayor Klaus Schütz was making a disturbing disclosure. He had cancelled a visit to Rome because Pope Paul VI had refused to receive him in company with West Germany's ambassador to the Holy See.

Why should the Pope take his protocol cue from the Kremlin on this matter? The answer seems to be that the Vatican is endeavoring to improve the Roman Catholic Church's relations with the Communist-ruled countries of Eastern Europe; and the Soviet Union has let the Holy See—along with governments around the world—know that it objects to public manifestations of ties between West Berlin and West Germany.

Pope Paul's concession to Moscow's wishes is only the latest—though one of the more disturbing—illustrations of the Kremlin's relentless drive to keep West Berlin as isolated as possible within the four-power Berlin agreement of 1971. Moscow interprets in the narrowest way its promise, in an annex to that pact, to "raise no objection" to Bonn representing West Berlin in international organizations and conferences.

As Leonid Brezhnev made clear almost from the moment of Chancellor Schmidt's arrival, Moscow will block wherever possible any implementation of the commitment in that agreement by the United States, Britain and France that ties between West Berlin and West Germany "will be maintained and developed." By being equally tough-minded, Mr. Schmidt was able to budge his hosts slightly on the Berlin issue.

The Kremlin maintained its opposition to having West German consulates in Russia and Eastern Europe represent West Berlin legal institutions. And a set of agreements for cultural, scientific, technological and tourist exchanges was held up because Moscow would not extend them to West Berlin. But Mr. Schmidt did get agreement that West Berlin would participate in a long-term ecoomic cooperation pact and would receive power from a nuclear plant West Germany will build for Russia at Kaliningrad.

As the Vatican incident and the initial Soviet intransigence toward Mr. Schmidt demonstrate all over again, constant vigilance by the West is imperative for the survival of West Berlin in freedom. Moscow's urgent need for large-scale economic assistance from West Germany gives Mr. Schmidt a strong position from which to bargain for additional guarantees. In that effort he deserves full support from his allies, who share Bonn's direct stake in West Berlin's survival.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Paranormal Science

The scientific community has been put on notice "that there is something worthy of their attention and scrutiny" in the possibilities of extra-sensory perception. With those words the respected British journal Nature called on scientists to join—or refute—millions of nonscientists who believe human consciousness has more capabilities for real perception than the five senses.

Last month Nature published a report of experiments at the Electronics and Bioengineering Laboratory of the Stanford Research Institute which concluded that information can be transferred and obtained, in the researcher's words, "by means of an as yet unidentified perceptual modality." In an accompanying editorial the magazine's editors conceded that this was a "high-risk" paper to publish, partly because one of the test subjects was a performing magician named Uri Geller, whose reputation is deeply clouded by suspicion of fakery.

But the point of the Stanford experiments was not any alleged clairvoyant ability of Mr. Geller; on the contrary, the authors conclude that "it may be that remote perceptual ability is widely distributed in the general population, but because the perception is generally below an individual's level of awareness, it is repressed or not noticed."

Scientific orthodoxy has grown increasingly remote from the interests and beliefs of a generation of Americans. Apart from the junky "pop-occult" literature, the shelves of any U.S. college bookstore give testimony to the interest in serious but long neglected thinkers from early in the century, like Gurdjieff and Ouspensky, up to contemporary writers as diverse as William Irwin Thompson and Carlos Castaneda. The epithet "nonscientific" is no longer a sure ticket to oblivion.

Perhaps an analogy can be drawn with the reactions of big industry to new energy sources: like unorthodox ideas, these tend to be dismissed for their incompatibility with the existing patterns of investment and thought. The energy industry at least has capital plants and markets to protect; the essence of science should be receptivity to new ideas.

The editors of Nature have taken an important step to stimulate scientific discourse, openly posing the issue "whether science has yet developed the competence to confront claims of the paranormal."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 9, 1899

WASHINGTON—It has been learned on authoritative sources that the United States, Great Britain and possibly even Russia have been secretly negotiating with China and that an agreement may have already been reached or will certainly be reached in the near future to maintain the policy of the "open door" with regards to the Chinese Empire.

Fifty Years Ago

November 9, 1924

NEW YORK—In all probability there is much more coal-oil hidden in the bowels of the earth, but not beyond future discovery, than has hitherto been supposed. Nature is believed to have stored immeasurable quantities of it in Asia Minor and Africa, and our own Alaska has possible oil fields that lie virtually untouched, but this certainly will change.

'Sales Are Down—The Obvious Solution Is to Raise Prices Again'

Rockefeller on the Sidelines

By James Reston

NEW YORK—On the morning after the election, Nelson Rockefeller spent hours on the phone in his Manhattan office congratulating the winners and consoling the losers. Nothing seems to subdue or depress this man. All his party's troubles, all his family anxieties, all the opposition to his confirmation as vice-president of the United States merely seem to have liberated his boundless supply of energy and optimism.

It is not that he is blind or indifferent to other potential difficulties ahead. In fact, he has a short list of impending dangers that could quickly make the economic prospect even grimmer than it now seems.

A coal strike this month, a strike of the oil, chemical and atomic workers next month, a 13-per-cent shortage of natural gas in what promises to be a very cold winter, and the very real danger of another Middle East war plus higher oil prices and even an oil boycott—any one of these, he thinks, could spin us into a major crisis in the nation.

Anticipates

But it is typical of Rockefeller that he anticipates these possible problems, not to deplore them, but to act now to avoid them, and to be ready with a program to deal with them if they cannot be avoided.

His present frustration is that, pending confirmation by the House and Senate as vice-president, he feels like a beached whale, eager to help President Ford in any way the President asks him to help, confident that the problems before the nation are soluble, even excited about presiding over the Senate!—but unable to do anything until sworn into office. And meanwhile even wondering whether it would be all right if he accepted an invitation to the new governors' conference in Utah this weekend.

He is not very interested in talking about the election. He has computerized the returns, and knows all the cards in the deck, but they are obviously not his favorite topic. He agrees, reluctantly, that maybe his hand-picked successor as governor of New York, Malcolm Wilson, might have done better if he had followed the progressive Republican line of the Dewey-Rockefeller years in Albany, but he avoids personal blame and puts the election results down to the accumulated frustrations of Vietnam, Watergate and the recession.

What really interests him is how America can get on to practical remedies for its energy crisis, and how to mobilize the scientific and engineering talents of the nation to make it more independent of energy resources abroad.

Rockefeller is in his 60s now. He has gone through all the political and ideological battles of the last generation, and seems to have concluded that the practical problems of life cannot be resolved by old party slogans or ideologies.

Since the beginning of this year, when he resigned the governorship of New York, he has been gathering together the best brains Rockefeller money can buy to define the "critical choices" before America and the world, and one of the members of this company was Gerald Ford, who sat in on these discussions of the coming age. The guess here is that this was an important, maybe even a decisive factor, in President Ford's selection of Rockefeller for vice-president.

Since then, however, Ford and Rockefeller haven't been able to talk very much. The election, the personal medical problems of their families, and Rockefeller's confirmation difficulties have intervened, so Rockefeller sits here in his office on 55th Street and waits for a call to Washington from Chairman Cannon in the Senate and Chairman Rodino in the House to decide whether he is going to be vice-president or not.

Meanwhile, Rockefeller waits and concentrates, not on the pessimistic predictions about his party, his country, and the Western world, but about his optimistic visions of the future. In his spare office behind his blind door on 55th Street—the calculated austerity of the rich—he keeps talking and yearning for that national office he was never quite able to achieve.

He has a cheap artist's easel or display stand next to a table for six or eight in his office. And on it this week he has a triangle which is supposed to illustrate the dilemma of the energy crisis. The word "cheap" is at the top of the triangle—what all people want. The word "secure" is at the bottom left of the triangle. And the word "clean" is right bottom.

Rockefeller points to this chart as the triangular political dilemma. There are well-organized and powerful forces for what is cheap, secure and clean. The only trouble, Rockefeller says, is that they are all in conflict with each other. And maybe we will never get them all together unless things get even worse than they are now.

Waits and Muses

So he waits on 55th Street and he muses. If only we could get the scientists back in the government, and think about our possibilities instead of our problems! We don't have to make aluminum out of bauxite, he says. We could make it out of sand. Hydrogen is plentiful but dangerous. Yet, maybe we could tame it. We don't necessarily have to choose between choking ourselves on high sulphur coal or not using it at all: We could burn it when the wind is blowing out to sea and forbid it other times.

Between telephone calls, he talks on food and hunger, how to get elected and how to govern—and the difference between the two—on his mistakes of the past and his hopes for the future. Always, he is almost too happy to hear the voice, on the phone, too complimentary, too consoling, and particularly too flattering.

But there is something very good at the bottom of this well, for unlike most men of his age, he is thinking of the future, and gathering together the brains and vision of the coming years.

—Letters—

Byron and France

Far be it from me to question the views of the scholarly Robert Escarpit, but I feel I must make several points arising from Irving Marder's article on Lord Byron, "A New Cult Figure for the French" (IHT, Nov. 7). Byron has long been a cult figure in France, and was already elevated to the stature of a semimythical figure even before his death in 1824. Great interest in his life and work persisted in France throughout the 19th century and such important French artistic figures as Delacroix and Baudelaire certainly had Byron in mind as a model when they appeared in Parisian society dressed in the manner of English "dandies."

As for Escarpit's view of Byron as a "frustrated prose writer," it seems more than a little harsh. Byron's plays, in particular, contain excellent dramatic verse comparable in force and effect to that of Escarpit's famous countryman, Racine. In any case, Byron's letters have long been regarded by many scholars and general readers alike as masterpieces of the prose writer's art.

GOLD PEARSON.

Paris.

Sino-Soviet Hint

End of Great Divorce?

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—When dealing with intimations of policy as put forth by Moscow and Peking one must be especially prudent because of their habit of camouflaging real intentions. Nevertheless, when something so apparently momentous as the hint of a Sino-Soviet nonaggression pact bursts upon a surprised world, at least some cautious comment is required.

It has been evident for many weeks that tension between the two great neighbors has subsided and the Chinese have started proclaiming they no longer fear a Russian military invasion.

Now a Russian-language broadcast from China indicates interest in the Kremlin suggestion of a nonaggression treaty—also stating this must be accompanied by mutual withdrawal of armed forces. There have been other signals: deferment of a promised trial of Russian helicopter crewmen seized on Chinese territory and accused of espionage; the closing-down of displays of air-raid shelters; a conciliatory speech by Kosygin last week.

Replays

Are these tactical replays of old recordings, or do they imply a new turn in events? Since June, 1970, Brezhnev has been proposing a nonaggression pact. The Kremlin presented drafts in January, 1971, and June, 1973. Even earlier, on Sept. 11, 1969, Kosygin met Chou En-lai at Peking airport and made specific proposals for conciliating their dispute.

Chou told me (Oct. 26, 1973) that although Peking regarded the 19th-century territorial treaties with Russia as "unequal," he was nevertheless prepared to accept them "as a basis" for new negotiations. The argument could be settled "in a rational way" founded on "mutual accommodation and understanding" embodied in a new border agreement.

Kosygin endorsed Chou's three-point formula: (1) Provisional accord until conclusion of "specific talks on boundary questions"; (2) Avoidance of armed clashes and withdrawal of frontier forces; (3) "A new realignment of the boundary which we think would not be a difficult matter to settle." But, Chou concluded, nothing had since been done because Russia refused to "recognize objective facts like the existence of disputed areas."

How much of a change has now been produced? Or is each party just trying to improve its propaganda position with respect to foreign Communist parties in the underdeveloped Third World? I have received the impression in each capital that the dispu cannot be terminated so long Brezhnev and his colleagues go ern Russia and Mao Tse-tung a Chou rule China.

The venerable Mao is flaggi and Chou has been ill for mont Likewise, there are suspicions t hearty Brezhnev is no longer the height of his powers and th a new set of bosses may take o within a year.

Aware of these impendi changes, are the two Marx powers getting ready to make deal when fresh leaderships ta over? Or does each hope to i fluence the political succession the other?

Is it conceivable there is huge shadow-play in which bo regimes are preparing their r spective positions for forthcomi discussions with the United Sta (Brezhnev-Ford at Vladivost Chou-Kissinger at Peking) attempting to strengthen th apparent hands?

Rivalry

Until today the two Communi giants continue to rival ea other around the earth, dissem nating mutually hostile prop ganda. One still sees this rivalr in international forums, in Pe king's warning that the Wa should remain strong, in the suc cessful Chinese effort to bloc Japanese technical aid to Moscow for Siberian oil.

China is probably throwing th ball back to Russia while makin a neat diplomatic and propa ganda ploy. For a year I ha been convinced there would b no Soviet military onslaugh only an effort to produce a eventual pro-Moscow regim Every Chinese political purge sin Mao took over has been linked the Soviet Union.

The post-Mao struggle f power will be quite different fro similar contests in Moscow. M alone has been in charge China's destinies since the rev lution. But Russia has se Lenin, Stalin, Malenkov, Khr shchev and now Brezhnev. It h developed its own awkward b effective succession machine China has not.

My guess, therefore, is th Peking—aware of a new inter rather than external trou potential—is playing a game apparent conciliation. Howev unless Moscow produces tangi concessions, no earthshaking alignment is in the offing. A on the record, it would app unlikely the Kremlin is ready go that far. It hopes to inf ence people at the helm bef it makes Chinese friends; rather, to put its friends in pov first.

Not All Gloom at the White Hous

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—By midafternoon on election day, Robert Hartmann, the senior man on President Ford's staff, was alternating small cigars with long swigs of bicarbonate of soda to settle his churning stomach.

Hartmann, a former newspaperman, went to work for Jerry Ford in 1965, and the elections he saw as a political adviser and speechwriter for the House minority leader were either banner years for the Republicans or the sort of minor disappointments any politician can accept with equanimity.

When a visitor to the White House asked him how ha planned to get through the night of Nov. 5, 1974, which promised to be far worse than anything he had known, Hartmann hesitated not a moment.

"Along about 11 o'clock tonight," he said, with a smile, "I expect to take off this button"—the WIN button that is on every loyal Ford man's lapel—"and replace it with this one."

New Button

And Hartmann reached into his pocket and handed the visitor a button which read, in barely visible type:

Communication
Conciliation
Compromise
Cooperation

What Hartmann predicted in that little gesture was soon proved to be his leader's reaction to the election that knocked the stuffings out of the GOP elephant.

Less than 24 hours after the polls had closed, Mr. Ford had the amiable Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, in for a chat, and they pledged in the most fraternal of terms to cooperate on legislation and let political bygones be bygones.

Well, we shall see. Despite the sunny smiles between Mansfield and Mr. Ford, the political reality is that the President has been stripped of the political initiative by the results of last Tuesday's voting. Mr. Ford can move back into control of the game only if he moves. He can't just sit and smile and seem to be enjoying the situation.

Starters

The same problem confronted Richard Nixon after the 1970 election and he moved dramatically—first by shaking up his cabinet with the appointment of then-Democrat John Connally, and later by launching the initiative that was to lead him to Peking.

Mr. Ford has something else in mind. For starters, he will greet the returning lame-duck Congress with a message reminding them that they have some useful work to do before the end of the year: passage of the House Ways and Means Committee's tax reform bill and of several energy measures that have been gathering dust; action on vice-president-designate Rockefeller, foreign aid and trade legislation; a military construction authorization, and a few other not so trifling matters.

Shortly after that message reaches the lawmakers, Mr. Ford will submit the list of budget cutbacks designed to whack the year's spending close to his $300-billion target. "And after that," Hartmann says, "no one will doubt that he's willing to make tough decisions."

Not all of these decisions may stick, but the President is apparently eager to test the Democrats' readiness, so oft professed during the recent campaign, to be just as grudging with the taxpayer's dollar as he is.

"I think," said Hartmann, "that the President, by participating actively in the campaign and then promptly making it clear he is willing to accept the people's verdict, would be in a strong position to come to the Democrats and say: I have made ce tain proposals. I will make mor But if you don't like them, th let's hear yours. The people ha determined that you're bi equipped to deal with these pro lems. Now you're going to held responsible."

To some Democrats, Ha mann's words will sound l nothing more than confirmati of their suspicion that Mr. Fo is preparing to run against t 94th Congress in 1976, much Harry Truman ran against t 80th Congress in 1948.

Basic Politics

Turnabout may not be f play, but it is certainly ba politics. Gov. Jimmy Carter Georgia, head of the Democra mid-term campaign commit voiced the fears of many of Democrats when he said on t day after the election: "I do see any prospects for hope t having a larger majority Democrats in Congress is goi to provide a more cohesive pr gram. That kind of leaders has to come from the executi It inherently can't come fr a legislative body.

"I'm afraid our Senate lead ship will fragment into as ma parts as there are president candidates." Carter contin "and I'm afraid some of our b shot House committee lead don't realize yet how vulnera the Democrats are to public i patience with business being do behind closed doors.

"I'm afraid we're going to g the Republicans an opportun to run against an inactive, r formed, nonpurposeful Co gress, unless we are careful," Ca ter said.

Which may be why Bob Ha mann managed a smile, desp his hicarb, as he reached for new button.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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SEAT to Curb Output 10%

Auto Cutback in Spain Adds To Economic, Political Gloom

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Nov. 8 (NYT).—A plan by Spain's biggest industrial enterprise, the SEAT automobile works in Barcelona, to reduce production by 10 per cent has added to the gloom that has progressively settled over this country's business and political circles.

The plan, which would cut the six-day workweek by two days, was announced Wednesday in the midst of widespread labor unrest, political uncertainty and general pessimism about the economy. Reflecting this mood, the Madrid stock market reached its lowest point of the year.

The steady drop in industrial activity has come after several years of spectacular expansion that had become the regime's greatest political asset. The present government has affirmed its determination to continue expansion, but there are strong doubts about its ability to do so, particularly after the author of a program to continue the expansion, Finance Minister Antonio Barrera de Irimo, resigned four days after making it public.

Mr. Barrera de Irimo resigned ostensibly in support of his colleague Pio Cabanillas Gallas, the Minister of Information, who was dismissed last week, under rightist pressure, for favoring too much liberalism in the press as well as in politics in general. Some high government functionaries associated with the liberal wing of the government have also resigned.

Since the crisis of last week a spate of rumors has assailed government and press offices about Premier Carlos Arias Navarro's resignation or dismissal. The rumors appear to have been started by the rightist political circles that helped bring down Mr. Cabanillas and some of his associates and now hope to bring down the rest of the government. The rumors have thus far proved false, but their effect has been to further weaken Mr. Arias's position and contribute to the total mood of uncertainty and unease.

SEAT, which occupies a position in Spain equivalent to that of General Motors in the United States, has made a powerful contribution to this feeling. Faced with large stocks of unsold cars, the company went into a difficult labor negotiation a few weeks ago with the necessity of having to refuse most wage demands that its 30,000 workers were presenting. Its plan to cut back on production and working time resulted in a series of work stoppages in the big plant. Some compensatory pay from unemployment funds was promised, but the workers were not reassured.

Metal Plant Strikes

Most of the big metallurgical plants have been hit by strikes as the time for renewal of labor contracts has approached. But with credit restrictions and declining sales, these companies have also resisted wage demands.

In other industries, workers are being faced not only with the prospect of reduced employment, as in the case of SEAT, but with losing their jobs altogether. The number of bankruptcies, particularly in the textile and construction industries, has risen markedly. With a relatively poor tourist season, some hotels either have closed or are threatening to do so.

The possibilities of emigration to other countries, the traditional way Spain has relieved its unemployment problem, have been cut off by economic difficulties in the rest of Europe. On the contrary, workers have begun to come back, although thus far there has been no reliable estimate of their number.

Britain Rejects Self-Rule Plan For Gibraltar

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP).—Britain has rejected a Spanish offer to give Gibraltar a special self-ruling status under the Spanish flag, the colony's chief minister disclosed yesterday.

Sir Joshua Hassar released details of the Madrid government's February, 1973, offer in the course of an argument in the letters columns of the London Times with Ambassador Manuel Praga Iribarne.

The Spanish proposal was labeled at the time, both by the British and Gibraltarians, as "totally unacceptable." Britain and Spain for years have been disputing the future of Gibraltar, which Britain took over in 1812.

Sir Joshua is in London for talks on aid for the colony. He is expected to wind up his talks this week with a pledge of continued British backing.

Under the 1973 plan, Gibraltarians would run their own affairs, legislatively and financially. They also would have dual nationality, if they wished, and could exercise either. However, on Spanish soil they would be regarded as Spaniards, on British soil as Britons.

EEC Unit Staff Says Jobless May Rise by 1 Million by April

From Wire Dispatches

BRUSSELS, Nov. 8.— Unemployment in the nine countries of the European Economic Community may rise by almost a million persons in the next six months, according to EEC Commission staff estimates circulating here today.

The projected figure was 4.1 million in April, compared with 3.1 million unemployed last month. The predictions were tentative, and officials said they did not have official approval by the Commission.

High and low projected figures were listed for each country. How strongly the governments acted to counter inflation, officials said, would determine the jobless rate between the extremes.

Italy, according to the estimates, might have as many as 1,125,000 million unemployed by April. The low figure was 1,025,000. The present jobless level is 996,600.

Britain, with present unemployment at 680,000, was listed for a high of 950,000 or a low of 800,000. France, with 547,000 unemployed now, was seen with a high of 650,000 or a low of 550,000.

West Germany, where 715,000 are unemployed now, was listed for a high of 850,000 or a low of 775,000; the Netherlands, 154,000 now, was seen at a high of 200,000 or a low of 150,000; and Belgium, 117,000 now, was estimated at a high of 140,000 or a low of 125,000.

Ireland, 70,500 unemployed now, was seen at a high of 95,000 or a low of 80,000; Denmark, 55,300 now, was estimated at a high of 90,000 or a low of 80,000. No projections were made for Luxembourg, which has only 520 persons who are unemployed.

The low figures totaled 3,585,000 for the nine nations.

Australian Jobless

CANBERRA, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Unemployment in Australia last month was the highest since World War II, Labor and Immigration Minister Clyde Cameron said today. Excluding seasonal workers and those who left school, the figure was 149,701 persons, 2.52 per cent of the work force.

Marcos Orders Truce in 2 Areas

MANILA, Nov. 8 (AP).—President Ferdinand Marcos has ordered a cease-fire in two Moslem populated provinces in an effort to make peace with rebels there, officials said today.

They said that Mr. Marcos ordered the cease-fire to begin last Friday in Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte in northern Mindanao. The truce will last two months, they added.

Moslem insurgents have been battling the government since Mr. Marcos imposed martial law two years ago. They accuse the regime of discriminating against them in jobs, housing and education. Most Filipinos are Roman Catholics.

North Korea Renews Talks Offer to Seoul

TOKYO, Nov. 8 (AP).—North Korea today proposed a new conference with South Korea at the earliest possible date to discuss reunification, according to a broadcast monitored here.

North and South Korea agreed two years ago to work for the reunification of the peninsula and an end to hostilities, but the talks became deadlocked.

CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE—PARIS

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL
Holy Communion 8:30 a.m.
Nursery & Sunday School 10:20 a.m.
SUNDAY SERVICE & SERMON: 10:45
Dean Robert G. Oliver,
Canon Thomas Wile
Norman Proulx, Director of Music.
Episcopal — All warmly welcomed.
23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28 rue des Bons-Raisins, Rueil-Malmaison. Sun 11 a.m. From Pont Neuilly, bus 241 to "La Godardes" Tel.: 966-97-78. Evening Service 6.30 at Hôtel Méridien Métro: Porte Maillot. Visitors welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH, English-speaking, 4 Rue Roquepine Paris-8e. Sunday 9:30 a.m. & 8 p.m. Rev. John Perry.

ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, 2 Auguste-Vacquerie (16e). Tel.: 720-49-51. Sun. Masses 9:30 & 10:30 (sung).

FRANCE—PARIS

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS
English-Speaking - Inter Denominational.
Sunday School at 10 a.m.
Services at 11:00 a.m.
Edwin H. Tuller D.D. Pastor
Métro, Invalides or Alma Marceau
Bus: No. 63
65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris-7e.

GERMANY—MUNICH
The English-Language Baptist Church Hohestr 9; has Bible study at 11:45 a.m. and worship at 12:45 p.m. Tel.: 6908534. Dr. Curtis Vaughn, Pastor.

GERMANY—FRANKFURT
St. Mary's R.C. Parish Church & Rectory in Oberursel An der Heide 33 English Masses in Oberursel: Sat. 5:15 p.m., Sun. 9 & 11 a.m. English Mass in Frankfurt, Liebfrauen Kirche, near Hauptwache 1:15 p.m. Priest Fr. Ernest Bock Phone: 06172-52542.

United Press International

FLOODWATERS—Village north of Warsaw badly damaged by flood after unusual heavy rainfall of past few weeks. Many other parts of Europe were affected.

Obituaries

Prof. Alexander Bickel, Constitution Expert

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8 (NYT).—Alexander M. Bickel, 49, a professor of law at Yale and one of the country's pre-eminent authorities on the Constitution, died yesterday of cancer at his home here.

In Washington, the death of Prof. Bickel, a provocative and influential scholar who participated in the successful defense of The New York Times in the so-called Pentagon papers case in 1971, brought an expression of bereavement from U.S. Chief Justice Warren Burger.

"This is a great loss to the law and the country," the chief justice said in a statement.

His death was also mourned by Kingman Brewster Jr., the president of Yale, who said:

"One of the greatest privileges of my life has been to be a fellow student and colleague of Alexander Bickel both at Harvard and Yale. His death is a tremendous loss to his friends, his colleagues and to the nation."

In politics a liberal Democrat, in legal philosophy a constitutional conservative, Prof. Bickel was a lawyer and scholar whose thoughts, speech and writings were addressed to some of the foremost issues of his day and resounded with profound impact at the highest levels of the government whose fundamental document he interpreted impressively.

Mentioned for Supreme Court

In recent years his name was prominently mentioned whenever vacancies occurred in the Supreme Court. In 1972 Chief Justice Burger named Prof. Bickel to a blue-ribbon committee that recommended creation of a "national court of appeals" to screen out and dispose of nearly 90 per cent of the high court's case load.

Born in Bucharest, Alexander Bickel came to the United States at the age of 14 and was naturalized in 1943.

He was law clerk to Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter in 1952-53 and a special assistant to the director of policy planning at the State Department in 1953-54. He held the Combat Infantryman's Badge and was an editor of The New Republic.

His books included "The Unpublished Opinions of Mr. Justice Brandeis," "The Supreme Court and the Idea of Progress" and "Reform and Continuity."

Dusan Vlaco.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 8 (AP).—Dusan Vlaco, 22, a Yugoslav who received a new heart in a transplant operation in Houston six years ago, died here Wednesday.

An autopsy was performed by the Los Angeles County coroner, but the cause of death was still under study.

Dr. Michael DeBakey performed the transplant on Mr. Vlaco, then 16, at Houston's Methodist Hospital on Sept. 18, 1968. Mr. Vlaco was the last survivor of 14 such transplants performed by Dr. DeBakey before he became disenchanted with transplant surgery.

According to a report from Belgrade, Mr. Vlaco returned from Yugoslavia to the United States this summer to study music in Los Angeles.

Lord Halles

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP).—Lord Halles, 73, former British governor-general of the West Indies, died Tuesday. Lord Halles, formerly Patrick Buchan-Hepburn, was named to the West Indies post in 1957 and served there for five years.

Gen. Louis J. Fortier

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP).—Brig. Gen. Louis J. Fortier, 82, a decorated veteran of three wars, died Wednesday in New Orleans of a heart attack. He served as an artillery officer in France in World War I, artillery commander of the 94th Infantry Division in World War II and a member of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's intelligence staff in the Korean War.

French Textile Firm, Citing Crisis, Plans 20,000 Layoffs

PARIS, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—The French economy, already weakened by strikes, suffered a further blow today when one of France's biggest firms announced that it would temporarily lay off more than 20,000 workers. The layoff plans had been announced earlier, but not the number of those involved.

The giant Rhone-Poulenc Textiles industries group said that personnel at its 18 factories would be laid off for between two weeks and a month during December and January, because of the country's economic slowdown.

Similar measures are being taken in the automobile and building industries, bringing the total unemployed to more than 500,000.

Stoppages, meanwhile, continued in various sectors. Some 50,000 postal employees and other public servants demonstrated in central Paris today for higher salaries and better working conditions.

The nationwide postal strike, now in its third week, is causing difficulties in many sectors and particularly for mail-order firms, which report that they have already lost 450 million francs (about $90 million) in trade.

Nationwide Strike

Two major unions have called on public servants to stage a nationwide stoppage next Wednesday. Workers at the state-run electricity company were called by their unions to stage staggered strikes on Wednesday and Thursday.

The printing industry was also hit by walkouts, preventing several national magazines from publishing this week.

Journalists' unions have called on their members to support the printing workers by a one-day strike affecting next Wednesday's editions. Stoppages are also expected by bank personnel.

The government has charged that the strikes are politically motivated, a charge denied by the unions, which said that French workers are not willing to shoulder alone the burden of recently introduced austerity measures.

Ford Shifts Fares Policy For Charters

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (NYT).—In what appeared to be a reversal of administration policy, a Justice Department official said yesterday that the government now opposes establishing minimum price guidelines for transatlantic charter air fares.

The guidelines were one of seven steps that President Ford, less than two months ago, recommended that the government take to help Pan American World Airways avoid a serious financial crisis.

The Justice Department official, Deputy Attorney General Keith Clearwaters, discussed the new administration guidelines, adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board two weeks ago, during hearings by the Senate subcommittee on administration practice.

Mr. Clearwaters said it was his personal view that the CAB action on the charter fares was illegal and that the Justice Department was considering challenging the guidelines in the court because they were "seriously inflationary."

Efficiency a Factor

The Justice Department official told the subcommittee, which is headed by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., that the CAB's action "tends to set the price of the cheapest form of air travel available to air travelers on North Atlantic routes above a competitively determined level" and not only would "cause air travelers to pay a higher price, but would decrease economic efficiency and increase costs in several ways."

He said the Justice Department believed it was now time to reexamine regulation and cartel structures within the international aviation industry and that "no justification whatever has been shown for government-sanctioned price fixing in the charter industry."

The new policy may signal a tougher approach toward Pan American and its financial troubles.

During yesterday's morning session, Fred Laker, president of Laker Airways, the British-based supplemental, told the subcommittee that the fare problem had erupted because "we are now suffering from a disease which I call 'PanAmania'."

The executive said that "people have lost their senses out of concern over what will happen to Pan American, Trans World Airlines and British Airways."

Callaghan to Visit Africa to Seek Rhodesia Accord

LONDON, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Foreign Secretary James Callaghan said today that he will visit a number of African countries late next month and early next year to seek a solution to Britain's 10-year-old rift with Rhodesia.

Mr. Callaghan announced his plans in a speech calling on Parliament to renew for another year economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

He said that the political situation in Africa has undergone "rapid and dramatic changes" which are leaving the white minority regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith "far behind."

"He has lost an important ally in the Portuguese territories to the east," Mr. Callaghan said. "The change in Mozambique will bring pressure for even greater changes in Rhodesia and at an even faster pace. Mr. Smith has a problem. It won't go away. It will get worse year by year until the illegal regime makes its peace with Britain and the world or is replaced by a regime which has the confidence of the great majority of people in Rhodesia."

Parliament later renewed mandatory economic sanctions against Rhodesia, outlawing for the tenth successive year all trade with the former British colony. The vote was 124-22.

London Airport Again Has Alert

LONDON, Nov. 8 (UPI).—A full-scale alert went into effect at Heathrow Airport today following a reported threat by Arab guerrillas, the police said.

The alert was centered around a British Airways 747 flight to Bahrain and Melbourne. Troops patrolled the airport perimeter while the plane was searched.

As the aircraft, with 302 passengers, taxied out for the take-off 30 minutes late, police watched from the roof of the passenger terminal. It was reported that guerrilla action would take place on a Middle East flight on a Friday. An identical alert concerning the same flight—BA 940—occurred a week ago.

West Germany Halts Financial Aid to Chile

BONN, Nov. 8 (UPI).—West Germany will no longer supply Chile with financial aid, Egon Bahr, the minister for economic cooperation, said today.

Mr. Bahr said the decision was made because of the Chilean political situation. The regime has been accused of torture and suppression.

DEATH NOTICES

Mrs. IRA SMITH regrets to announce the death of her husband WILLIAM GARDNER SMITH. The service will take place at the Colombarium, Cemetary Père Lachaise, Tuesday, the 12th at 3:30 p.m.

THE FUNERAL SERVICE for Wolfgang WOLF will take place at 11 a.m., on Tuesday, November 12th, at the Golders Green Crematorium, Hoop Lane, London. Flowers may be sent to the Crematorium.

Retired U.K. Surgeon's View

Mercy Killings Called Widespread

By Harry Trimborn

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A retired British surgeon has described the procedure and explained the frequency with which he and other doctors allegedly performed euthanasia—mercy killing—on terminally ill patients at the patients' request.

An hour or so of small talk over a cup of tea. Then, a jab in the arm. Then sleep and, finally, death.

"The whole affair was conducted without fuss and was so civilized," declared the retired surgeon, George Mair. "It was normal. Everyone was doing it."

And despite the fact that it is, as Dr. Mair put it, "completely illegal and totally unethical," there is little trouble with the authorities over euthanasia.

"Death certificates were issued without question," he said, "and there seemed to be no problems with the coroner."

He added: "Euthanasia is widespread, not only in Britain, but all over the world. Only no one wants to talk about it. Other surgeons have done the same thing, but they are afraid to talk about it for fear of reprisals."

Autobiography Out

Dr. Mair made the comments in a telephone interview from his home near Glasgow on the occasion of the publication of his autobiography, "Confessions of a Surgeon."

Now 60, and a lecturer and writer, Dr. Mair was a surgeon and general practitioner in England and his native Scotland from 1939 until his retirement in 1968.

A fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Glasgow and Edinburgh, Dr. Mair devotes only six paragraphs in his autobiography to enthanasia. But his comments could possibly get him into trouble with the law.

The controversy about euthanasia flared briefly here last month when a third cousin to Queen Elizabeth II, Mrs. Elizabeth Wise, 38, was placed on 12 months' probation for manslaughter in the killing of her 9-month-old daughter last June. The child had been afflicted with a disease that severely damaged her brain.

Medical officials deny that euthanasia is widespread in Britain.

"I haven't heard of a single case by doctors," said Dr. John Leahy Taylor, Secretary of the Medical Protection Society. A spokesman for the British Medical Association agreed.

Law officials say there have not been any prosecutions of doctors accused of enthanasia or, at least, there are no statistics on it.

Status of 'Murder'

Yet despite the law against taking human life, through euthanasia or otherwise, Dr. Mair admitted that he performed mercy killings and conceded that many consider such action "murder."

He said it was "impossible" to estimate how many patients he had killed through euthanasia in his long career, but indicated the number was large.

"I am not trying to get off the hook," he said in the interview, "but it is not possible to say how many. And one gets a Freudian blackout on such an unpleasant activity."

In his book, Dr. Mair describes one case of euthanasia that might form the basis of prosecution—the death of a middle-aged woman who, he said, had asked him to kill her. Wracked with pain, the woman had only a few months to live, he wrote.

"She explained that her house was now in order, her will organized and that she had seen her family and friends while she was still looking reasonably well. There was nothing left for her to do but die. She wished me to take her into a side room, lay on a certain music from her favorite disk and then, when she gave the signal, allow her to go out using a suitable injection.

"I did exactly as she wished, and she squeezed my hand while listening to the second movement of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

"I then slipped the needle into a large vein and gave her an enormous dose of suitable drugs. She slept swiftly and died in less than an hour. Her last words were whispered, but clear: 'Thank you. Thank you so very, very much.'"

The BMA declared in a 1971 study which forms the basis of the association's present position that such deaths "cannot be condoned."

It was this view that had led the BMA, three years earlier, to oppose a proposed parliamentary bill, eventually defeated, to permit euthanasia with the patient's consent.

The aim of medical treatment, declared the study, is to alleviate pain in the terminally ill patients, not to inflict death.

Yet the study recognized that there was something of a fine line between alleviating pain and causing death. Pain-killing drugs may have to be administered in such doses that death results.

© Los Angeles Times.

UNESCO Panel Charges Israelis Alter Jerusalem

PARIS, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—The Cultural Commission of the UNESCO General Conference yesterday adopted a resolution condemning Israel for allegedly altering the historical features of Jerusalem and undertaking excavations dangerous to the city's monuments.

Fifty-four countries voted for the resolution, 21 voted against and 25 abstained. The resolution, co-sponsored by 48 countries, must still be approved by the full UNESCO General Conference.

The resolution also invited UNESCO Director-General René Maheu to withhold assistance from Israel in the fields of education, science and culture until it complies with UNESCO resolutions.

Israeli diplomats in Paris noted that Israel received $25,000 annually from UNESCO while paying $250,000 in contributions.

Charges Countered

JERUSALEM, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Jerusalem municipal officials today rejected the UNESCO panel's condemnation of archaeological excavations in the city and called the action politically motivated.

A statement said that the UNESCO commission ignored the conclusions of Belgian archaeological specialist Raymond Le Maire, who had reported to UNESCO last year that the Israeli projects were carried out by authorities on the city's history.

Japan Left Plans Anti-Ford Protest

TOKYO, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Japan's Socialist and Communist parties and 17 affiliated organizations have decided to stage a protest rally against President Ford's visit to Japan, a spokesman for the group said here yesterday.

About 100,000 are expected to attend the rally on Nov. 17. The rally would also demand the resignation of Premier Kakuei Tanaka, the spokesman said.

The sponsors of the rally claim that the President's visit to Japan is designed to strengthen the two countries' military ties.

Sudan Minister Ousted

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Sudanese President Gaafar el-Numeiri yesterday relieved Gen. Awad Khalafalla of his post as defense minister and commander of the armed forces. No explanation was given.

U.S. Sub Faulted In 1968 Collision

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (UPI).—The U.S. nuclear submarine Von Steuben was found liable for damages yesterday in a 1968 incident off the coast of Spain in which it surfaced into a ship's bottom.

U.S. District Court Judge Charles Metzner ruled that the fault for the collision "rests with the Von Steuben alone." He said the question of damages would be settled later. The submarine was engaged in exercises off Cadiz when it became entangled in the line which the ocean-going tug Fairplay was using to tow the Liberty ship Sealady to Yugoslavia.

Unable to control the Von Steuben, the sub's captain blew the ballast tanks, causing the sub to surface under the Sealady. Heavy damage was caused to both ships. The Sealady eventually ran aground off Cadiz with a total loss of the ship and its cargo of scrap.

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THE ART MARKET

Series of Paris Sales Shows Dealers Feeling Cash Squeeze

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Nov. 8 (IHT).—It has been a bleak week at the Hôtel Drouot in Paris. A series of sales has proved that many dealers, caught in a cash squeeze, are not about to buy anything unless they are sure they can resell it quickly.

Minor works don't interest them, no matter the merit, for the profit margin is small. On the other hand, better works selling for 100,000 francs or over, seem risky because few are willing to tie up large sums in one work.

On Monday, several auctions were taking place simultaneously, as is the custom in full season. Among them: Yannick Guilloux who was selling silver, and Bernard Oger, who auctioned furniture. Neither found the going easy.

For instance, Yannick Guilloux had an elegant, charming *étui à cire* (sealing-wax case) to offer. Made in Paris in 1760 and weighing 26.5 grams, it was not "important" nor in mint condition (it had been used as a lipstick case). Still, 267 francs wasn't much. A nice *chocolatière* (hot chocolate pot), made by Guillaume Vealle in Paris in 1748, weighing 332 grams, sold for 7,183 francs—about what could have been expected.

But one would have expected a higher price for the next lot, consisting of a nice salt cellar (St. Petersburg 1839, a comparative rarity), three salt spoons and a coffee spoon—all of which were called "English work," the French expert's idea of scientific precision, no doubt. The price of 116 francs was a bare minimum for 67 grams of old silver.

In another room, auctioneer Bernard Oger was having a hard time with an assortment of furniture. A very good, veneered walnut bureau and a fine matching bookcase made around 1930—long rectangular shapes, modern in appearance—came up for sale. Both pieces needed revarnishing which would cost about 1,500 francs. They were put up at 200 francs. There was no bid. Then Oger lowered the offering bid to 150 francs: at long last someone raised his hand. Last year the price would hardly have been under 800 to 1,000 francs.

A finely carved, Louis XV period, fauteuil (armchair) came next. It had been restored. Its sale price of 1,097 francs reflects either the fall in auction-room value of 18th-century furniture or the monetary crisis, or both. Bernard Oger was not his usual cheerful self.

The next lot was a pair of Italian armchairs made about 1730-1740 in the rococo style derived from the French baroque. Oger seemed to cheer up when the pair sold for 9,190 francs. But he had no cause for rejoicing. The chairs are rarities as are all pieces of good Italian furniture of the 18th century. The two Italians who bought the chairs were grinning, leaving one in no doubt that, as usual, French underestimation of non-French furniture and objets d'art had helped them acquire a bargain.

In such an atmosphere one would hardly expect pictures to fare better. At Paul Renaud's auction Wednesday of modern paintings—including a crayon and white chalk study by Degas as well as many 19th-century academic paintings—prices were down compared with sales last spring. The Degas crayon (27 by 38 centimeters) was a buy at 13,000 francs. Works by Vlaminck flopped. First there was an extremely fine still life of flowers in a vase (38 by 55 centimeters), painted about 1930 according to the catalogue. It sold for 168,000 francs which rather pleased the auctioneer. In the present situation, that was about the most one could hope to get—a fact that merely emphasizes how low expectations have fallen. Another Vlaminck, a good landscape (45 by 54 centimeters) of about the same period, the catalogue said, fetched 110,500 francs, twice the starting price and therefore acceptable to the auctioneer. But again the price was about 50 per cent lower then it would have been last June.

Martin's Painting

Another flop was work by Henri Martin, the neo-pointillist of the 1920s, a onetime favorite whose paintings fetched between $10,000 and $20,000, sometimes reaching the $40,000 mark or over, when impressionism was in demand in European salesrooms. Wednesday one of Martin's best efforts came up for sale. It showed a peasant sitting by the roadside, in a blaze of golden colors contrasting with his own dark three-quarters silhouette. "3,500 is bid," Renaud said. After three bids, Renaud let the painting go for 4,640 francs.

The only good prices of the day were made by kitsch paintings. There was a grotesque view of a Babylonian palace, based on the 19th-century engravings of excavations at Babylon and Nimrud in northern Iraq. The painting (93 by 120 centimeters) was by Georges Rochegrosse, an artist greatly favored in the 1890s by the French bourgeoisie. Rochegrosse had enlivened the scene with a large number of nude women intended to illustrate vice and despair. It made 72,000 francs, probably one third the price it might have fetched last year, but still a satisfactory sum for the seller.

The other big price—67,600 francs—was paid for a large composition (135 by 272 centimeters) showing skaters at the Palais de Glace, Paris, in 1909. This work had the right touch of crazy baroque now needed to save kitsch at auction.

A picture (98 by 142 centimeters) by Georges Clairin showing the Napoleonic army in front of the Doge's Palace in Venice went for 13,080 francs, far below last year's level. And it might not even have reached that figure had it not been for the Italian dealers at the sale. Two military scenes by Guido Sigriste, a Swiss painter of the same period whose brushwork is better than that of most kitsch artists, made a feeble 1,508 francs. Yet there is an excellent market in Switzerland for this sort of work.

Perhaps the most significant failure of the sale came when paintings by Cilette Ofaire were put on the block. Ofaire was a Swiss who, under the combined influence of Matisse and Modigliani, evolved a highly personal style with a sophisticated yet naïf flavor. A series of five crayon studies, all showing the artist's consummate draftsmanship, included an interesting sketch (31 by 23 centimeters) of a little girl and her doll. It sold for 82 francs. A harbor scene (26 by 29 centimeters) went for 128 francs.

This indifference to Ofaire's work tells volumes about the cash shortage among dealers. They are not interested in cheap but good art. Couple that with their reluctance to pay big sums and you find a market where active transactions are limited to a small range of works.

The painting of skaters at the Palais de Glace in Paris which made Fr. 67,600 at Drouot this week.

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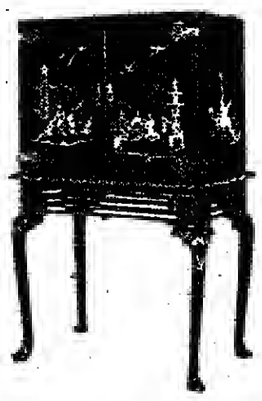

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LONDON THEATER

'Fourth Day'—An Orthodox Attempt at Being Unorthodox

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 8 (IHT).—Charles Fort, that witty collector of extraordinary happenings, is having a disastrous effect on Royal Court playwrights. Ken Campbell's recent stultifying "The Great Caper" was, according to its author, written under the influence of Fort's theories of the way in which events in our universe are interconnected. And no sooner has Colin Bennett's "Fourth Day Like Four Long Months of Absence" begun at the Court's Theatre Upstairs, than his hero is quoting a story to be found in Fort's "The Book of the Damned" about a large area in England being covered one morning with periwinkles and crabs.

Fort's point was the way everyone at the time settled for what sounded like a scientific, rational explanation of the event: That some jokey fishmonger had got up early one morning and scattered the shellfish in the streets, before anyone else was awake. As Mr. Bennett's hero, a playwright with the quaint name of Chelsea Chambers, points out, this is absurd. It would have taken dozens of men with large carloads of periwinkles to account for the numbers found, all for a pointless practical joke.

Having established that the world is stranger than most people will allow, Mr. Bennett goes on haphazardly to shuffle scenes and images in a manner even more confusing than his title. His play owes a debt to Heathcote Williams's "AC/DC" in its wild assault on rationality and conventional culture, in its emphasis on the occult, but is too ordinary in its means and language to succeed.

The Protagonist

The play does point up the current political impotence of the New Left, still preferring drugs to direct action, trusting in mystic systems and retreating from the world into introverted contemplation. The protagonist, Chelsea Chambers, is a totally passive figure, the sort of hero usually found in social satire. Here, unfortunately, he is not even acted upon, but moons around the stage while various characters make their points in a series of short scenes—and they range from an immortal, apocalyptic woman to a trouserless peer and a night cleaner who sabotages offices as a political gesture.

Along the way, there are attacks on the media as "a machine for turning people in cabbages" as well as on other actors, ranging from Olivier and Gielgud to the whole of the Actors Company. Shakespeare is condemned (for losing his balls)—as is Chekhov for never having any. But Mr. Bennett's play is too orthodox in its unorthodoxy, too stereotyped in its responses to offer much alternative. If dramatic daring and experiment is the standard of judgment, I'll take "King Lear" any time.

The play receives some spirited acting from Tony Rohr, William Foyland, Malcolm Ingram, Carole Hayman, Caroline Hutchinson and Toby Salaman, the latter giving a beautifully comic performance as the muddled head of a new religious sect. Max Stafford-Clark directs firmly.

But it seemed somehow symbolic of the whole evening when, after the performance, the small audience found that all the exits to the theater had been locked and there was much stumbling along unlit corridors before we found our way to freedom through the stage door.

Sculpture, Posthumous Meddling

By Hilton Kramer

NEW YORK (NYT).—The history of modern sculpture has never been as fully explored or as extensively documented as that of modern painting. Although the situation is now changing there are still immense gaps in public understanding of exactly what it was that certain sculptors did, and exactly when they did it, and with exactly what artistic consequences. The sculptors in question are not, moreover, obscure or marginal figures. Some of them are the major artists of the modern period.

Exacerbating this inexact understanding is the problematical fate that has overtaken the work of many of these sculptors after their death. It is common practice for a sculptor's heirs or agents to authorize posthumous casts and/or enlargements of his work. In many cases, the work we see in the museums or illustrated in the standard histories is an object the artist himself never laid eyes on, and certainly had no direct hand in producing. It is, in the strictest sense, a reproduction, and whether this reproduction — in bronze, steel stone or other materials—can legitimately be regarded as a faithful reflection of the artist's actual achievement is suddenly looming as a subject of intense concern to scholars, dealers, museum curators, collectors and the sculptors themselves.

Consider the following examples:

- Umberto Boccioni died in 1918. His "Unique Forms of Continuity in Space"—perhaps the single most renowned sculpture in the history of futurism—is usually dated 1913. But the work that we see was cast in bronze in 1931, and the original plaster is lost. In what sense, then, can this posthumously produced reproduction be regarded as Boccioni's own work?
- Raymond Duchamp-Villon also died in 1918. The "Horse" that we see in a number of museums and private collections is widely regarded as one of the classics of cubist sculpture. It bears the date 1914. What Duchamp-Villon left (possibly unfinished) at the time of his death, however, was not the bronze version we see in three different sizes (the latest and largest of them 60 inches high revolving on a motorized base) but a rough 16-inch plaster. Are we guilty of distorting not only Duchamp-Villon's achievement but the whole history of cubist sculpture in accepting these posthumous enlargements as legitimate examples of the artist's work?

Umberto Boccioni's "Unique Forms of Continuity in Space," dated 1913.

Such cases of posthumous meddling with a sculptor's work are legion. Almost all of the sculpture of Degas that survives—and a sizable quantity of Rodin's too—was cast in bronze after their deaths. Nor is the practice of authorizing these reproductions always posthumous. Prof. Albert E. Elsen, in the preface to his recent book, "Origins of Modern Sculpture: Pioneers and Premises" (Braziller, 1974), writes: "Some of Van Tongerloo's early works have recently appeared in new editions, and the original plaster form of 'Construction in a Sphere' of 1917 was cut in marble in 1965, shortly before the artist's death. Max Weber's few small plasters had a limited audience for most of his lifetime, and his 'Spiral Rhythm' was enlarged and cast in bronze before his death."

Clearly, the question of what is to be considered historically and artistically authentic in modern sculpture, and what is not, is quickly becoming a nightmare for everyone concerned, and the nightmare is further compounded by the phenomenon known as surmoulage—casting new copies from existing casts—which is widespread among unscrupulous collectors whose appetite for an easy, unethical profit is somewhat larger than their respect for the artistic integrity of the work they have acquired. These pirated casts are bound to be inferior in quality to casts supervised and improved by the artist himself, and in many cases are little more than grotesque parodies of the sculptor's art. But taste and cupidity being what they are, it is not surprising to learn that the traffic in these bastard casts is brisk.

A Statement

In an effort to combat both unethical practice and artistic historical distortion in this field, the College Art Association—the leading professional organization in the United States representing art scholars and artist-teachers—recently issued a nine-page "Statement on Standards for Sculptural Reproduction and Preventive Measures to Combat Unethical Casting in Bronze." (Copies of the statement, which has been endorsed by representatives of the Association of Art Museum Directors, the Art Dealers Association of America and Artists Equity, can be obtained from the College Art Association, 16 East 52d St., New York 10022.) For those interested in a more detailed account of the issues, and of the debate they have now prompted among scholars, critics and patrons, there is an excellent, comprehensive article entitled "Problems in the Reproduction of Sculpture" by Sylvia Hochfield in the November issue of Art News magazine.

There is a pressing need for a strict policy of exact labeling—enforced by law, if necessary—by museums, galleries and publishers. Beyond that, we must look to scholarship to keep us informed about the hanky-panky, and resign ourselves to living in an imperfect world.

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Around the European Galleries

Rome

Narrative Art, Cannaviello, Piazza Massimi, Rome, through November.

These works consist of blocks of words printed by or over photographs to which they may or may not refer. Le Gac, with paragraphs and one photo of himself shaking hands with a toad-like creature, is a poetic artist, but Badura's panel is the only visually satisfying piece. He staples dozens of shreds of paper with writing on them and dozens of tiny plastic pockets filled with bits of rust, nail parings, spider legs, ground-up roaches and worse on to a board which becomes a cunning, scaly shield. But Le Gac, a Frenchman presenting an English text to an Italian public, the dainty, illegible scribblings of Badura, the deadpan pronouncements of Hutchinson Welch, etc., all verge on the pretentious. To study all the verbiage would take the better part of a day—and it's not worth the trouble. These hybrid works, without emotional impact and seemingly untouched by human hand, are alarming. The glacial lighting and sterile neatness of the new gallery are no accident. Since there is no room left for surprise, this trend undermines the essential quality of art—freedom. And in the end, its very name is perverse. For what is all decent art if not narrative?

* * *

Le Maréchal, Don Chisciotte, 21 Via Brunetti, Rome, through November.

Le Maréchal's visionary intensity is naive as well as complex. His etchings are apocalyptic wonders of bright bursts of stars and symbols.

* * *

Markus, Giulia, 148 Via Giulia, Rome, until Nov. 14.

Markus is a skillful printmaker and draftsman. His fantasies of sex and violence in pen on paper or cut on stone and metal are concerned with the obscure side of human existence; they are dramatic allusions to news events of today and frank references to master printers of the past. Especially in the nervously incisive etchings and the Roman diary drawings, Markus moves toward a telling of pungent universal tales.

* * *

Bob Brennen, Margherita, 108 Via Giulia, Rome, through November.

Brennen's latest sculptures are alive with straightforward thrust and energy. Machine parts are pruned onto traditional materials, mellow olive wood, for instance, giving the completed structures particular power. The jagged iron and cogs have become subordinated elements of expressionist images. Vibrating steely splinters, mat or polished filaments, grainy stone or wood are merged into figurative emblems of a sturdiness and honesty quite unusual today.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

London

Frank Lloyd Wright Room, Room 49, Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7, to Nov. 15.

Edgar Kaufmann jr. has presented to the museum a room designed by Frank Lloyd Wright as a personal office for his father, Edgar J. Kaufmann, in his department store in Pittsburgh. Everything, including the paneling, furniture, carpets, upholstery and draperies, was designed by Wright himself. The room will later be on permanent exhibition, as part of the 20th-century primary gallery of the museum. This show is a foretaste, and most appetizing.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Paris

Roseline Granet, Galerie Darthea Speyer, 6 Rue Jacques Callot, Paris 6, to Dec. 6.

Walking through the gardens of the Louvre, I happened to think how few contemporary works are really capable of fitting into a setting of trees and shrubs. Roseline Granet's large sculptures have that quality of intimate outdoor monumentality, partly, perhaps, (but not only) because she uses moldings of real leaves to clothe and decorate her plaster or bronze figures. Her work, while not unmodern, has a certain late romantic mood to it—the dreaminess, the leaf and water world, the aura of memory and regret that is reminiscent of, say, "Le Grand Meaulnes." Yet the style *is* original, does not hark back to something dated, does not borrow from any other style. Her talent is personal, unaffected, and endowed with a monumental quality.

* * *

Piaubert, Galerie Albert Verbeke, 7 Place Furstenberg, Paris 6, to Nov. 24.

Piaubert explores the aesthetics of grainy matter, sand and gravel, used as a medium for painting. I use the word "aesthetics" because, while such considerations are not absent from the works of a Braque or a Tapiès, Piaubert, in his informal abstractions, seems much more to let himself be governed by the charms of the material. This sometimes weakens his art, allowing it to become decorative when it holds a better promise.

* * *

Constant, Galerie Daniel Gervis, 34 Rue du Bac, Paris 7, to Nov. 30.

Onetime COBRA artist Constant has not exhibited any paintings over the past 24 years. In the interim he has been absorbed by a vast utopian urban project. The paintings, on the whole rather colorful, show a blending of a free-handed, scrawling application of color and of rectilinear structures representing flat areas of color. The image suggested is that of vacant lots on which a stray, unclothed and tuberous anatomy reclines, or labyrinths in which manlike shadows are to be glimpsed. The space he manages to suggest with rather sparse elements is quite striking.

* * *

Photos by Harry Gruyaert and Charles Goossens, Galerie Delpire, 92 Rue Bonaparte, Paris 6, to Nov. 20.

Color photos made of such global events as moon shots and Olympic games by two photographers sitting in front of color TV sets, mostly with the color not adjusted. The idea is more interesting than it may sound, because much of the event resides in the medium that transmits it.

* * *

Paul Lambert, Galerie Jean Charles Lignel, 46 Rue de Verneuil, Paris 7, to Nov. 30.

Lambert's pastels hover at the frontier of two-dimensional abstraction and of impressionism, suggesting mountain landscapes and changing skies through warm and gentle colors.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Dance in Paris: *Béjart's View of Petrarch*

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 8 (IHT).—Maurice Béjart and the full complement of his Ballet of the 20th Century is in town, filling the vast spaces of the new Palais des Congres—both the stage which is not so easy, and the auditorium back to the last of its almost 4,000 seats.

He is doing it with the latest of his large-scale spectacles, "Per la Dolce Memoria di Quel Giorno," conceived for the sylvan spaces of the Boboli Gardens in Florence, where it had its first performances last summer (IHT, July 11, 1974). It was inspired by the "Trionfi" of Petrarch, or at least occasioned by the 600th anniversary of the poet's death. The new element in this indoor conversion, and in many respects the most successful aspect of it, are the decorative elements of Joëlle Roustan and Roger Bernard—a richly decorated floor covering and a colorful backdrop that seems to be a collage of allegorical painting alluding to the subject of the poems and ballet and evoking a kind of fragmentarily remembered art tour of Italy. Their costumes are richly flamboyant, too, and probably make a stronger effect in a closed space, even such a large one as the Palais des Congrès.

The idea of the ballet is to celebrate the "triumphs" of Petrarch's poems, beginning with the triumph of love (in its carnal form), which is in turn overcome by chastity, which in turn loses out to death, which succumbs to fame, followed by the successive victories of time and eternity.

Unfortunately, despite the deployment of a large number of attractive dancers, this "Trionfi" is hollow at its choreographic center. For 90 minutes, one allegorical scene follows another with little variety, relying mainly on a few choreographic mannerisms too alike one another and already familiar from other Béjart spectacles. Even the flashy device of wheeling the central figure of each segment (Love, Fame, etc.) in a speeding chariot wears thin.

Jorge Donn as the "Poet" works hard in his familiar role of the transported or tormented artist, and Suzanne Farrell is almost type-cast as his remote beloved, but both are really under employed and never succeed in establishing identifiable characters. The strongest dancing of the evening was effectively put over by Niklas Ek and Yvan Marko, as the two faces of Time, vanquishing Daniel Lommel's pompous Fame.

Luciano Berio's score, taped by the orchestra of the Brussels Opera under the composer, may well prove to be the most durable element—lyrical, flowing and evocative.

"Per la Dolce Memoria" runs through Nov. 10, followed Nov. 14 to 23 by "Golestan," another full-length work set by Béjart to traditional Iranian music.

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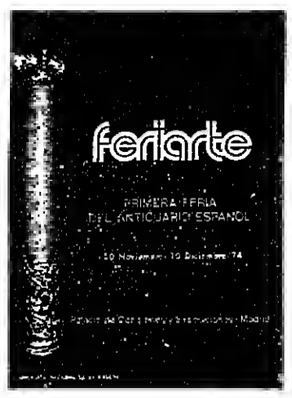

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6¾	3¾	Cal Fnanl	5	36	2½	2½	2½	
20¾	6¼	Callahn .15r	18	151	11	9⅝	10⅝	+1
14¼	2¼	CamRB .40p		6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
47⅛	19⅞	CampRL .50	28	487	41⅝	39	40¼	+3
37⅞	22¼	Camp$ 1.18	11	55	29⅛	27	27	−1¼
16⅞	10⅝	CdnPac .82e	7	75	14	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
13⅛	7¼	CanalR 1.18	7	14	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+⅝
37¼	16¾	CapCit Com	9	5	23¾	23¾	23¾	
31	13⅝	Cap Hold .30	14	x144	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	
21	3	CapMd 1.02p		14	3⅝	3¼	3¼	−⅛
43⅛	24¾	Cardtr 1.70	5	118	30⅝	30¼	30¼	−⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Carling OKa		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅛	11¼	Carlisle .88	4	3	13	12⅝	13	+⅛
9½	5¼	CaroFrg .40	4	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22⅞	10⅛	CaroPw 1.60	7	141	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+⅛
31¼	16½	CarTec 1.60	4	10	18⅞	18½	18⅞	
17	6½	CarrCp .52	5	x188	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	−⅛
14⅝	8½	CarrGl 1.22p			9⅞	9½	9½	−⅛
31	12	Cart Hwl .80	7	x18	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
52	22	CartHw pf 2		x7	26⅝	26½	26½	+⅛
9⅛	4¾	CartWall .40	8	245	7	6½	6¾	−¼
14	6	CascNGs .92	7	5	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
17⅞	10	CastleCk .80	6	67	14½	14	14⅝	+⅝
69¼	39⅝	CaterTr 1.80	15	106	56	55⅝	55½	−¾
2⅝	½	Cavngh Cm	2	23	2⅝	13-16	13-16	
46⅛	25	CBS 1.40	9	43	32½	32	32	−⅝
17	12⅞	Ceco Cp 1.16	5	18	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
25	26	Celanse 2.80	4	36	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+½
55¾	40½	Cain pIAA.50		2	46	45¼	46	
18⅛	3⅞	Cencolnc .20	31	103	5½	5⅛	5½	+⅛
19	4	Centex .10	5	16	6	5⅝	5⅝	−⅝
21½	11	CenHud 1.72	6	9	13	12⅝	12⅞	−⅛
20¾	10	CentIIL 1.40	7	23	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅝
15⅞	8½	CentIPB 1.20	7	88	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
17¼	11½	CenLaE 1.28	7	132	14	14	14	+⅛
17⅞	10⅝	CenPw 1.34	7	16	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
17¼	10¾	CenSoW 1.12	9	338	16	15¾	15⅞	
23¾	10	CenSoya .60	6	81	12⅞	11⅝	12¼	+⅝
23⅞	13	CenTel 1.12	9	43	16⅝	16⅛	16½	−¼
19½	11¼	CentCp 1	3	9	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
17⅞	7	Cert-teed .60	11	12	8½	8	8	
19	13½	CesanaAir 1	4	12	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	
20⅞	10⅛	Champin 1	4	60	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
68	54	Chml pf5.50		x20	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	
22	12½	Chml pf2.40		63	14	14¼	14¼	−⅛
17⅛	7	ChmSo .60	7	129	9¾	8⅞	9⅛	−⅛
12⅛	7¾	Chance .60	5	x5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
35½	12¼	Charlr 1.35e	2	21	20	19	19⅝	+⅝
30⅞	13	Charlr NY 2	5	19	21	20¾	20⅞	+⅛
10⅛	7¼	ChaseFd .72	1	18	8¼	8¼	8¼	
56½	26	ChaseM 2.20	6	168	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+⅝
42½	31½	Chas 2.20p	7	215	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+⅛
8½	4⅞	Chelsea .40e	3	2	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
24⅞	13½	Chemin 1.10	4	98	23⅛	21¾	22¾	−⅛
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67½	26¾	Chesbg 1.24	17	59	42⅝	45½	45⅞	−⅝
63¾	27	Chessie 4.20	5	52	53⅞	53¼	53⅞	
17¼	8	ChiMilw Co	2	34	7¼	7	7	−⅛
10¼	9	Chi Milw pf		18	12½	11⅛	12⅛	+1¼
33½	19¾	ChiPneuT 2	7	12	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	−⅛
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6	2⅞	ChkFull .12r	18	8	3⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
10	7¼	ChrisCr .20f		2	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
11⅛	3¼	ChCir cvpf		2	4	4	4	
13¼	8¼	Chromal .70	4	11	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	−⅝
20⅛	9¼	Chrysir 1.40	6	191	10	9½	10	+⅛
6¼	1⅝	Chrysler wi		14	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
14⅞	1⅝	CI Mfg .67o	14	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
11½	3½	CI Rlty .60e		76	3⅞	3¼	3⅝	+⅝
22¾	15¼	CinBell 1.40	6	19	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+⅝
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53½	40	CinGE pf 4		3x120	42	42	42	
36⅝	14¼	CinMilla 1.40	5	19	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+⅝
43½	23¼	CIT Fin 2.50	8	43	33⅛	32¾	32¾	−⅛
46¼	20⅞	CItcorp .80	12	1219	31⅝	30½	30⅝	−1¾
62½	22¼	Cities Sv 2.40	6	76	45⅝	44⅝	45	−⅝
31¾	4½	CitzSo 2.60e	1	138	4½	4	4½	−⅛
14	2⅛	CitzMtg .92p	3	9	2½	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
14	5½	CityInvst .66	8	175	5⅞	5⅝	5¼	
2	½	City Inv wt		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26¼	14⅛	Clayin pf 82		21	14½	14⅛	14½	+⅛
45½	19½	ClarkE 1.60	5	130	25	24¼	24¾	
21½	8¼	ClarkOil .50	2	55	9½	8⅞	9⅛	+½
5	2⅝	CLC Am .20	3	13	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
82½	50½	ClevClif 2.40	9	7	64	63⅛	63⅛	−⅝
33¼	20¼	CleElill 2.40	7	51	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
107¾	106	CleElPf 12		2290	108⅛	108	108	+⅛
97	64	CleIll pf7.40		2100	73½	73⅛	73½	+2½
14¾	6¼	CloroxCo .92	9	116	8⅛	8	8¼	+⅛
7⅝	3⅝	CluerPea .30	7	37	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
2 ¼	6½	CMI Inv Co	3	73	8¾	8½	8¾	+⅝
11¼	3⅝	CNA F .29o		282	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
15⅝	6⅛	CNA pfA1.10		800	6¼	6¼	6¼	
13½	8¾	CNA In 1.08	30	107	10½	10⅛	10⅝	+⅛
8¾	1	CNA Larw	13		1	1	1	−1/16
20	7½	CNAL pf2.10		2	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
12⅝	3⅝	CoastSt Gas	2	114	4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
23⅝	15½	CstSer pf1.83		3	16½	16½	16½	
18⅛	10¼	CstSg pf1.19		12	11¾	11¾	11¾	
127¾	44¾	CocaCol 2.13	16	439	65¼	60¾	60⅞	−4
11⅝	3⅞	CocaBtg .40	4	x3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
13⅝	6¼	Coldwbk .36	4	x1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
7¼	1⅝	Colecoin .04		62	2¼	2	2	−1
30¼	15¼	ColgPal .68	17	208	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	−⅝
9¼	4⅛	CollsAlk .56	4	x11	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
10¼	2½	Collins Fd	4	11	3	2⅝	2⅞	
57⅞	12⅝	ColPenn .30	11	45	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	−⅛
25⅞	14	ColonlSt 1.10	5	5	18	17⅞	18	−⅛
29¼	15⅛	Collnd 2	3	184	27⅛	26⅝	26¾	+⅛
50½	41	Colt pf4.25		5	49¾	49¼	49¾	
20	16	Colt pf1.60		3	19	18⅝	18¾	−⅛
23⅞	15½	ColGas 1.96	7	9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	−⅛
52½	46	ColuGas pf	x	347	52⅞	52½	52½	+1¾
4¾	1½	Colum Pict		162	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
26⅛	13⅝	ColSch 1.96	7	51	14½	14¼	14½	−⅛
25	2	ColwM 1.27p	2	13	3⅛	3¼	3½	+⅛
106¼	21¾	ComEd 1.80	7	40	30⅛	29	29½	−⅝
37¼	14⅝	ComSol 1.20	7	6	35	34⅝	35	+⅝
13½	10⅝	ComSo pf.96	1		20¼	20¼	20¼	−⅛
30⅝	19¼	ComSat .60	9	56	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	
10⅛	6⅝	ComEdA wt		2	8¼	8¼	8¼	−⅛
99½	78	ComEd pfl.40		1	80	80	80	
17	7	ComwE pl 2			12⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
24	16	ComE pfl.90	5		19½	19½	19½	+1
20½	14⅛	ComE pf1.42		14	14¼	16⅛	16⅛	
15½	5½	ComwO .48r	2	151	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
27¼	14⅛	ComO pf1.72		9	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
4¼	2	Comput Sci	12	12	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
40⅝	22¾	Comsat 1	7	67	32	31½	31¾	+¼
6	2⅞	ChkFull .12r	18	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
16	7¼	Chris Craft		26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10	7¼	ChrisCr .20f		2	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
7	4	Esquire .32	3	1	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
20	19	Ethyl 1.20a	4	17	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	−½
40	23	Ethyl pf2.40			36¼	36	36	−⅛
13¼	7⅝	Evansp .25p		2167	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	
18⅝	10½	ExCello 1.20	5	12	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
24¼	14½	Excelsr 1.68		x4	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+⅝
99¼	54⅞	ExxonCp 5a	5	431	69	68⅛	68⅝	−⅝

E

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. close
22½	13	EaglPic 1.04	5	x4	17⅞	17½	17½	−⅛
71⅝	7⅝	EascoCp .40	4	43	11⅝	11½	11½	−⅛
8⅛	4	EastAir Lin		131	5	4¾	4⅞	
27½	12½	EastGs .36r	5	122	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
17	9	EastUti 1.50	8	10	10½	10	10½	+⅛
117½	60½	EastKod 1.56	20	438	75	74⅛	74⅛	+⅝
31	21¼	Eaton 1.80	5	30	24⅛	24	24¼	
34	15	Echlin .38	18	45	27	26½	26⅞	−⅛
26⅞	19	Eckerdk .20	12	x18	14⅝	14	14⅝	
16⅛	6⅝	Eckd NC .20	7	x4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
25	17⅞	EdisBro 1.22	5	5	20½	20	20½	+⅛
19⅞	7	EG&G .12	13	279	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
31½	1½	Elect Assoc		8	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
25⅝	10½	EDS .36e	12	17	14¼	14½	14¼	−⅛
4⅛	1½	El Mem Mg	3	36	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
8⅛	4⅛	ElMM pf 1k		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12	7¼	Elgin Natl		1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
4⅞	2	Elder Ind	9	93	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
16⅝	9⅛	ElPasoCo 1	4	56	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+⅛
28	17	ElPaCg 1.60	5	38	22⅝	21⅞	21¾	+1
45⅝	20⅞	EmerEl .78	17	133	29	28	29	+1
59½	24	EmeryA .96	26	34	40	39⅛	40	+⅛
10¼	6⅝	EmeryIn .24	5	x2	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
32	14¼	Emhrt 1.20a	5	34	17⅞	16⅞	17	−½
3	1½	EMI Ltd .13e	4	37	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	
11	5⅝	EmpFin .57f	9	92	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	−⅛
13	6½	Empire Gas	2	26	6½	6⅛	6⅝	
21⅝	12⅝	EngDhM .60	5	83	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+⅝
7	4¼	EnnisBn .32	4	7	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
12	5	Enlex 1.2	5	54	17	16½	17	
35	7⅞	Envirotech	7	15	11⅝	10½	11⅝+	⅛
9¼	5⅝	Equimrk .88	4	6	10	10	10	−⅛
32¼	21	EquitGs 2.40	5	12	24	24	24	+1
22⅝	10⅛	EquitLf 2.01a	7	116	15¼	14½	14⅝	−⅛
34	21½	Esmark 1	6	25	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	−½
7	4	Esquire .32	3	1	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
20	19	Ethyl 1.20a	4	17	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	−½
40	23	Ethyl pf2.40			36¼	36	36	−⅛
13¼	7⅝	Evansp .25p		2167	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	
18⅝	10½	ExCello 1	5	12	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
24¼	14½	Excelsr 1.68		x4	18⅝	18¼	18⅝+	⅝
99¼	54⅞	ExxonCp 5a	5	431	69	68⅛	68⅝	−⅝

F

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. close
18⅛	5	Fabrge .40	3	67	5½	5¼	5⅛	−⅛
44	19⅛	FairCam .80	4	87	24⅞	24	24⅞	−⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Fairind .30	6	11	4½	4⅛	4½	
10⅝	6	FairmFr .60	5	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
2½	1⅞	Falstaf Brw		8	2	1⅞	2	
12⅝	7⅛	Fansteel .40	4	2	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
11¼	2¼	FarWthr .44t	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
12	3½	Farah Mfg	1	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
14⅛	5	Fedder .37g	1	37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22⅞	13½	FedMog .68	6	25	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	−⅛
29⅝	11⅛	FedNM2 .68	7	375	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
23¼	15	FedPap 1.20	3	4	18	17⅞	18	
16¼	12½	FPap pfl.20		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	−⅛
37½	20⅛	FedDSt 1.16	11	46	28½	28½	28½	
25	13¾	FerroCp 1	5	x9	17⅞	17½	17⅞+	⅛
19	12¼	Fibrebrd .90	3	12	12⅞	12½	12⅞	−½
5⅝	2	Fidelity Fin	4	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10¼	4	Fid Mtg Inv	1	48	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26⅛	22¼	FidelUn 2.40	5	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	½
18½	18	FieldInA 1.40	3	44	10⅛	9½	9½	−⅝
12⅝	6⅝	FiltrolCp .60	4	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
15⅝	8½	FirstFed .60l	4	46	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
20	12¾	Firestn 1.18	6	264	15⅛	14⅞	15	+⅝
14¼	5	FstCher .37f	7	214	9½	9⅛	9½	
39	14⅝	FstChic .90	9	20	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
60	26½	FstIntBrc 1	14	140	42	41¼	41⅝	−⅛
28	16½	FstMSBn 2	6	63	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
45⅝	21⅝	FstNBn 1.28	6	63	30½	29⅝	30⅛	
28	16½	FstNSBn 2	6	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
45	12	FstPa 1.32	5	67	15½	15	15¼+	⅝
16	4	FPaMt 1.95e	3	12	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅝	6½	FstU RE .96	14	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	½
10¼	4	FstVaB .45e	7	113	5⅛	5½	5½−	⅛
24½	10	FWtsCp 1.76	11	2	13½	13½	13½	
7⅞	4⅝	FishSci .20	11	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
31	17	FleetFnt .24	62	221	19⅝	9¼	9½	−⅝
17⅝	8½	Fleming .70	6	4	16½	16⅛	16⅝	
14⅝	7½	Flexvat .62t	5	115	9⅛	9	9½+	⅝
19½	10½	Flintkot 1.16	4	30	12½	11⅞	11⅞−	⅝
68¾	39¾	Flin pfA4.50		210	44½	44½	44½+	½
30	20	Flin pfB2.25		1	22½	22½	22½−	½
32	15	FlaE Coal	5	1	16½	16½	16½	−⅛
14	7¼	FlaGas .60	3	30	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
30⅝	10¼	FlaPow 1.95	7	75	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝−	½
29½	13½	FlaPwL 1.36	7	117	18½	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
34¼	18½	FlaSlt 1.50	3	18	21	20½	21	
37⅛	13½	FluorCp .20	14	1030	25⅝	21¾	24⅛−	1½
21¼	11	FMC .92	5	58	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
9	4½	Fd Fair .20	4	9	4⅞	4½	4½+	⅛
11¼	6	FooteCB .80	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
54⅝	28¾	FordM 3.20	8	761	2⅛	24	24⅞−	⅛
14⅝	9¼	ForMcK .88	4	24	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
24	17½	FMC pf1.20		1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
17	10¼	FtDea 112a		13	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞−	⅛
21¼	12	FtHowP .40	13	50	16½	16	16½+	⅝
64½	15½	FosterWh 1	5	x143	18	16⅝	17	−⅝
48⅛	18½	Foxboro .60	13	123	27¾	26⅝	26⅝−	1⅛
20	16	FrnklnM .40	11	62	15⅞	14⅝	15⅝	
29¼	17¼	FreepM 1.60	5	x598	24	23½	24	+⅝
25⅝	16¼	Fruehf 1.80	5	41	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
18⅝	4⅝	Fuqua Ind	2	49	4½	4½	4½−	⅛

G

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. close
9	2	Gabelnd 17	3	24	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
31½	1	GAC Corp	2	19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	3	GAF Cp .52	4	41	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
17⅞	11⅝	GAF pf 2.50		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
33¾	18½	GamSt 1.48	4	4	21½	21	21½+	½
30	18	GamS pf1.75		3	20⅛	20	20	−⅛
33⅝	10⅛	GamS pf1.60		1	20½	20½	20½−	½
38¼	19½	Gannett .44	15	59	23½	22½	23⅛+	⅝
36¼	16⅛	GardDen .76	17	01	24⅝	24½	24⅝−	⅛
11⅞	7½	Garflnkl .94	4	305	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛−	⅛
17⅝	13½	Garlock .88	5	2	14	14	14	−⅛
14	8½	Gas Svc 1.12	6	x5	9⅝	9½	9½	−⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Gateway In	7	6	2⅞	2½	2½	−⅛
7⅝	2½	GCA Corp	3	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10⅝	5⅛	Gemini Cap		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15	7	GA In 1.20h		73	8⅝	7⅝	7⅞	−⅛
50⅝	27⅝	G AmOil .80	10	4	38½	38½	38½+	⅛
65	22¼	GA Pac 1.80	6	35	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	−⅛
14	9½	GATn pf2.50		1	39	39	39	
14	9½	GenBanc .80	4	5	9½	9⅛	9⅛−	⅛
10⅛	7	GnCable .84	5	83	8⅝	8⅛	8½+	⅛
15¼	10⅛	GenCig 1.20	6	8	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
14	6	G Cinma .44	4	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Gen Develpt	3	11	3⅝	3¼	3½−	⅛
28⅛	13½	Gen Dynam	4	32	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞+	1
65	20	GenEl 1.60	12	539	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝−	⅝
28⅝	16	GnFood 1.40	8	x150	19⅛	18⅝	19	
10⅛	11	G Grth 1.06e	14	26	13½	13⅛	13⅛−	⅛
9⅝	4⅛	GnInst .40	8	7	4⅞	4	4	
17⅞	5⅛	GenLease .27	4	47	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝−	⅛
36¼	24⅝	GnMotr pf3		1	25¾	25¾	25¾+	¼
16⅝	4⅝	GnMed .14a	6	51	7½	7¼	7¼−	⅛
59⅞	28⅛	GenMill 1.20	13	49	43⅝	42½	42½−	1½
55½	21⅝	GnMot 3.40e	10	1080	34¼	33⅛	34¼−	⅝
27	35½	GaMot Spf 5		1	64	64	64	
13⅝	4¼	GenPort .80	72	115	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛−	⅛
20¼	9	GrPstl 1.66	5	129	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Gen Refract	7	27	0⅞	7⅞	7⅞	⅛
53	17¼	GnSignal .76	10	45	25½	24¾	25	+1
4⅛	1⅛	Gen Steel	3	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝−	⅝
26⅝	17⅛	G TelEl 1.88	9	306	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝−	⅛
38	25⅝	GTE pf2.50		2	28	28	28⅛+	⅛
18⅝	11⅝	G Tire 1.10b	3	14	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
7½	4	Genesco Inc	4	24	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞−	⅛
26¼	17	GenGoods .56	19	30	27⅝	26¾	27	−⅝
45½	22⅛	GePac .80p	10	x179	31⅛	30	30⅛+	⅛
96½	64	GePw pf7.80		x50	71	70	71	+3
96	63	GePw pf7.72		x100	70½	70	70	+1
16⅝	8½	GerberPd 1	7	31	11	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
175	96	Getty O 1.30e	12	47	142	138½	138½−	4
7⅞	4⅝	GIF Bz

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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But Domestic Smelters Want Subsidy

Japan Copper Curb Seen Price Aid

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—Japan's export suspension of its surplus copper stockpile could boost sagging copper prices on U.S. and European markets.

Prices in London and New York jumped Wednesday on speculation that such an order was coming. Some of the gains, however, were trimmed in profit-taking yesterday.

But the order could hurt Japanese smelters who are already complaining of record copper inventories.

Japan traditionally imports large amounts of refined copper. With most major manufacturing and construction companies operating far below capacity, though, it began exporting some of its hard of industrial metal earlier this year, prompting protests from many copper-exporting countries. These included Chile, Peru, Zambia and Zaire, whose economies depend on copper prices.

Subsidies Needed

Officials at Japan's Trade Ministry say the ban on copper exports will continue at least through March 31. But some smelters said yesterday that they doubt the government can keep the ban in effect that long unless it grants subsidies to help finance stockpiling.

They also cited the need for assurances from exporting nations that they will reduce shipments to Japan under previously negotiated long-term contracts.

"It's fine for the government to accommodate the intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (the exporter government group), but it's going to have to help us too," an official of one refining concern said.

The Trade Ministry has often discussed stockpiling-subsidy programs with the copper industry. Government sources said the ministry is studying the possibility of extending credits equivalent to about $300 million to help finance inventories.

At current prices, though, that might not be enough, some analysts suggested. And any such subsidies are opposed by Japan's Finance Ministry, as they would conflict with the government's tight-credit policies.

Japanese trade publications have also been carrying reports that copper-exporting countries are sympathetic to the Japanese smelters' problems and they might be willing to let Japan cut of some purchase commitments.

But such aid from exporting countries is not imminent. The major copper-exporting countries could not decide very much at a meeting in Peru last week. They agreed simply to meet again in Paris later this month.

According to one account, "it looked like they stopped talking because nobody wanted to be responsible for cutting production, which could mean a loss of jobs in the mines, or stockpiling, which could mean a loss of badly needed revenue."

Some metal specialists questioned how much the Trade Ministry decision would help support copper prices on metals exchanges. Japan's decision "doesn't stop production and it doesn't reduce surplus supplies of copper," said M. R. Ashby, vice-president for nonferrous metals of Primary Industries Corp., a New York trading concern.

"All it does is keep the surplus in Japanese warehouses rather than in warehouses of the London metal exchange," he said.

Japanese smelters have exported about 220,000 tons of refined copper since April 1, Trade Ministry statistics indicate. Without the suspension, exports probably would rise to at least 440,000 tons for the entire fiscal year that started April 1, sources suggested.

The ministry released a revised supply-demand forecast for refined copper last month that predicted domestic consumption would total 930,600 tons in the current fiscal year, down sharply from year-earlier consumption of 1.3 million tons, while supply will hold even at about 1.4 million tons.

If inventories were held at their present high level of about 110,000 tons, exports for the fiscal year would have totaled about 440,000 tons. If the ministry keeps the export ban through March 31, and producing nations do not curb shipments to Japan, inventories could jump to at least 330,000 tons by April 1.

U.S. Oil Study — A Futile Exercise

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ).—In its uncertain search for national energy policy, the U.S. government is about to pass another dubious milestone as the release of a massive document optimistically known as the Project Independence blueprint.

Even before the study was begun the authors knew it could not be the plan for total independence from foreign oil by 1980 that President Nixon promised during the Arab oil embargo.

Indeed, rather than providing a "blueprint," the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) will only offer "options" generally directed at achieving greater oil autonomy by 85. But there is a more basic reservation: Was the massive analysis necessary in the first place?

Probably a Dust Collector

Certainly President Ford's dumping of FEA chief John Sawhill increases the likelihood that the agency's findings will end up collecting dust, not influencing policy. Even before he was fired, Mr. Sawhill heard Interior Secretary Rogers Morton downgrading the Project Independence study as "some fancy footwork with computers."

Since then, as head of the White House Energy Council, Mr. Morton has made clear the administration's distaste for the mandatory conservation options emphasized in the study and urged so outspokenly by Mr. Sawhill that it cost him his job.

The Sawhill episode is only the latest example of energy-policy intrigues that have reached almost Balkan proportions here over the past two years. The unending rivalries among policy-makers, in fact, only add to the suspicion that the Project Independence blueprint has become an excuse for avoiding hard decisions the government should have made months ago.

No one had to wait for the FEA conclusion that long-term storage of crude oil offers useful, though costly, insurance against another embargo. It has been generally agreed for some time, too, that shale oil and other "synthetic" crudes are not likely to attract the billions of dollars needed for even a few commercial-scale plants unless investors have some kind of price guarantee against foreign oil competition.

And it became clear last spring that the environmental impasse blocking the coal-for-oil switch at many power plants probably will not end without special aid to utilities, perhaps faster tax writeoffs for sulphur-control devices.

The Nixon and Ford administrations "have been spinning their wheels for 18 months" on energy questions, initially due to Mr. Nixon's preoccupation with Watergate, and then because of Mr. Ford's transition and political problems, adds an impatient petroleum-company executive here.

The FEA document cannot be dismissed as wholly sterile, however. It represents the first government attempt to project the impact of sharply higher petroleum prices on long-range energy supply and demand.

The study also explores for the first time the regional effects of fuel production and use. Not surprisingly, it finds that oil demand in the next 10 years will be heaviest in the Eastern states, while any new domestic supplies mostly will be drawn from Alaska. But it concludes that the usefulness of Alaskan oil could be lessened by the high cost of a second trans-Alaskan pipeline and the additional tankers needed to transport it.

Stocks Under Pressure Despite Bank Rate Cut

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (IHT).—Despite a new cut in the bank prime interest rate, the stock market came under mild selling pressure today.

Gold-mining shares, however, bucked the trend following some new highs in the price of bullion overseas.

Overall market weakness appeared to reflect disappointment over the sharp rise in business loans at major New York banks in the latest week, and concern about inflation, compounded by further reductions in U.S. grain crop estimates by the Department of Agriculture.

New York's First National City Bank, continuing to lead the banking industry, dropped its prime lending rate to 10 1/2 per cent today.

The bank has now dropped its prime 1 1/2 percentage points in the past six weeks.

The prime rates of other large national banks now vary from 10 1/2 per cent to 11 1/4 per cent.

Analysts cite a continuing reduction in the cost of short-term funds, on which the big banks rely for money, as reason for the prime rate decline.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 4.77 points to 667.16. It was ahead a little in early trading and down 4.30 points at 3 o'clock.

Advancing issues narrowly outnumbered decliners at the close. Volume totaled 15.89 million shares, compared with 17.15 million yesterday.

Gold mining shares advanced as gold bullion prices hit a record high in London.

ASA climbed 4 5/8 to 89 3/8, Campbell Redlake was 41 1/8, up 2 3/8, Dome Mines 57 1/2, ahead 2 1/4 and Homestake Mining 54 1/8, ahead 3 5/8.

Fluor slipped 2 to 24. Wall Street sources attributed the decline to removal of the stock from its recommended list by the C. J. Lawrence Inc. brokerage firm.

Occidental Petroleum was the most active issue, closing at 13 3/4 up 1 3/8 and Evans Products was also active, closing at 2 7/8, unchanged.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.05 to 69.80.

Houston Oil & Minerals added 3/8 to 29 3/4 after reporting higher quarterly earnings.

In Chicago soybean oil futures forged ahead to a limit gain of 150 points again on the Board of Trade.

It was the fifth successive limit gain for soybean oil, totaling more than 600 points, or more than 6 cents a pound. Soybeans closed up to 10 cents a bushel higher while meal futures lost about $3 a ton. Wheat prices were irregular.

The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter fell 0.56 to 64.27.

Markets Closed

Some commodities exchanges will be closed in the United States Monday in observance of Veterans Day. Securities exchanges will, however, operate normally.

All markets will also be closed Monday in France, for Victory Day, and Belgium, for Armistice Day.

Swiss Prices Rise

BERN, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—The Swiss consumer price index (base 1966) was 157.1 at the end of October, 9.5 per cent higher than in October last year and 0.5 per cent above September, the government said.

U.S. Lowers Crop Figures

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ).—The Agriculture Department today lowered its estimates for this year's corn production to 4.62 billion bushels, down 2 per cent from its estimate a month ago of 4.72 billion bushels. The estimate is 13 per cent below 1973's crop.

The agency also reported soybean production would be 1.22 billion bushels, down 13 million bushels, or 1 per cent, from last month's estimate and 323 million bushels below last year's crop.

The agency also said that, based on Nov. 1 conditions, sorghum grain production is forecast at 609 million bushels, down 4 per cent from last month and 35 per cent below the 1973 crop. The new estimate will make the sorghum grain crop the smallest in a decade, the agency said.

The agency said sugar beet prospects dropped 3 per cent from a month earlier and are down 9 per cent from 1973. Sugar cane is down 1 per cent from last month and 3 per cent below last year, the department said.

Dutch Say U.S. Air Demands Can Affect General Relations'

THE HAGUE, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ).—U.S. demands that KLM Royal Dutch Airlines halve its North Atlantic traffic are "so serious that their economic consequences can affect general Dutch-American relations," Dutch Transport Minister Tjerk Westerterp told the Netherlands parliament today.

The demands "are not limited solely to pure aviation policy," the minister said in a letter reporting on Dutch-U.S. talks in October, when U.S. negotiators demanded KLM make more than a 50-per-cent cut as part of a joint effort to reduce North Atlantic air traffic.

The talks, which ended in deadlock, are scheduled to resume at cabinet level Monday, with Mr. Westerterp leading a six-man delegation to Washington. Today, a Dutch Transport Ministry spokesman said: "Minister Westerterp considers U.S. demands totally unacceptable, and no basis for discussions."

The U.S. demands have provoked Dutch trade unions. In a statement yesterday delivered to both Mr. Westerterp and U.S. Ambassador Kingdon Gould jr., the combined trade unions said acceptance of U.S. demands would lead to 2,000 layoffs.

Flight Curb Approved

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—The Civil Aeronautics Board approved today an agreement between four U.S. and British airlines which would limit flights between London and six U.S. cities.

The agreement had been reached by Pan American World Airways, Trans World Airlines, British Caledonian and British Airways involving London and Boston, New York, Washington, D.C., Chicago, Detroit and Los Angeles.

The carriers had argued for the capacity reductions as a means of avoiding higher fuel costs.

The agreement, effective until next April, establishes weekly non-stop scheduled frequencies into the six markets.

U.K. Reserves View on Barents Sea Claim

Norway Seen Among Top 10 Oil Exporters

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Norway's minister for sea matters said today off-shore deposits would make his country one of the world's 10 largest oil and gas exporters in five years.

"The potential of this continental shelf is enormous," said Minister Jans Evensen in outlining Norway's North Sea discoveries.

Mr. Evensen said production of petroleum and natural gas would be stepped up in the next few years, although efforts would be made to prevent unwieldy development that could dislocate the small nation's economy and pollute its fishing waters.

"We don't want Klondike situations," he said, a reference to the gold rush era in the United States.

Norway has come in for criticism in Western Europe for not exploiting its energy sources quickly enough.

Mr. Evensen is in New York for discussions on the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, which reconvenes in Geneva next year after a session in Caracas. He spoke at a news conference at the Norwegian mission to the United Nations.

Mr. Evensen said Norway will "be one of the main petroleum exporters in the world."

"Economically we are going to be much more important to the world than ever before," he said, and in five years, Norway would be "among the 10 ranking oil producers and gas and oil exporters."

The Norwegian Ministry of Industry has projected that 75 million tons of oil products will be exported, mainly to Western Europe, by 1980. A nation of just under four million, Norway would not need most of its energy resources for domestic consumption.

Asked whether the discoveries would significantly affect Europe's attitude on the Middle East political situation, Mr. Evensen said: "Our added production would not in any way threaten Middle East production."

He said Norwegian oil would be a "valuable supplement" but that there would still not be sufficient oil and natural gas to avoid the continued prospect of rationing in petroleum-poor countries.

Claims on Sea

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Britain has told Norway that it has not yet formed an opinion on Norway's claim to a continental shelf stretching up to 1,000 kilometers beneath the Barents Sea, British officials said today.

They had been asked to comment on a press report from Oslo that, in a move which could herald a great-power controversy about fishery and oil-drilling rights in Arctic waters, Britain has told Norway it did not necessarily accept the Norwegian view that the sea area around Spitzbergen was part of Norway's continental shelf.

The officials said: "We have informed Norway that we have not yet formed an opinion about their view of the Spitzbergen continental shelf and we reserve the right to do so."

The Norwegian view is that the vast area between Norway and Spitzbergen to the north—where the shelf has its greatest width of more than 1,000 kilometers—is part of Norway's continental shelf in line with the Geneva Law of the Sea convention of 1958.

More May Join Group

BRUSSELS, Nov. 8 (AP).—Five new countries asked today to join the oil-sharing group proposed by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, bringing the total to 18.

The new members are expected to be Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria and Turkey. Members already pledged are the United States, Canada, Japan, Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Ireland and Luxembourg.

Dearth of Bees Menacing U.S. Crops

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ).—Honeybees are being killed by pesticides in the United States at a rate that is provoking concern for nearly 100 crops—with a farm value of $1 billion annually—which depend on the insects for pollination.

Scientists and agriculturalists are also worried about other crops valued at about $3 billion annually which benefit from bee pollination in terms of higher and better quality yields. Among these crops are apples, cherries, plums, broccoli, cucumbers, cabbage, melons—indeed, virtually all fruits and berries as well as many vegetables and even some livestock-forage crops such as alfalfa.

There are 20 per cent fewer honeybee colonies in the United States today than there were 10 year ago—about four million versus five million. (A colony contains between 25,000 and 60,000 bees.)

In California, the leading bee state, as much as 20 per cent of the state's honeybees have been killed in recent years—a mortality rate double that of the early 1960s.

Fate Is Important

At a time when boosting food production is becoming a global priority, the fate of honeybees takes on importance.

Floyd Moeller, research leader at the bee laboratory at the University of Wisconsin, says that the economic value of honeybees as pollinators is twenty times their value as honey makers.

Far from being an esoteric ecological concern, the dwindling number of honeybees bodes ill for the nation's food supply. "You just can't pollinate as efficiently with fewer bees," Mr. Moeller says.

Bees pollinate inadvertently by dropping bits of pollen, which they gather for food, as they fly from plant to plant. This cross-pollination, which is also performed by other insects, the wind and hummingbirds, produces crops genetically superior to those produced by self-pollination. Nectar, the bees' other main food, is the one they make honey from.

Researchers almost routinely are uncovering more evidence attesting to the honeybee's contribution. For example, Mr. Moeller and his colleagues at the University of Wisconsin discovered a few years ago that cranberry production could be tripled with efficient bee pollination—whereupon Wisconsin cranberry growers rushed out and rented 2,000 bee colonies and increased the cash value of their crop by $4 million. (Rental fees since have doubled to $30 per colony currently.)

An even more dramatic and significant breakthrough may lie in the potential effect of bee pollination on soybeans, the country's second most important feed crop and critical source of protein.

Some observers expect a new hybrid soybean that would double present yields to be in common use in several years. Unlike present varieties, however, the new hybrid will require honeybees for pollination. With all-out production, about two million colonies of bees—half of the country's present total—would be required.

In a way, it is surprising that honeybees are declining in numbers because they in effect have been a protected species for years.

But the economics of beekeeping have taken a turn for the worse in the last 10 years or so. Changed farming practices (such as using chemicals for fertilizers instead of plowed-under legumes, which while in blossom are excellent sources of nectar) and the continuing spread of suburbia into what used to be open fields have contributed.

"The bee just doesn't have enough flowers it can visit," says John Root, whose family has been in the beekeeping supplies business since 1889. Another factor, until the last couple of years, has been a depressed honey market.

Saudis to Sell Crude Oil to West Germans

DUSSELDORF, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ).—Veba AG said today that it plans to sign shortly a contract to purchase about 12 million tons of crude oil over the next three years from Saudi Arabia.

The company, which is 40-per-cent owned by the federal government, said it would pay an undisclosed amount of cash for the petroleum.

The forthcoming contract was announced following the return from Saudi Arabia last night of a West German delegation headed by Economics Minister Hans Friderichs and including Rudolf von Benningsen-Foerder, Veba management board chairman.

Bank Loans Rise in U.S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (UPI).—In a dramatic swing that surprised the money market, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday that New York bank business loans increased sharply and that the money supply shrank for the second straight week.

The report came when money market analysts expected loan demand to remain softer and money to begin growing faster. Instead, the money supply for the week ended Oct. 30 averaged $280 billion, down from $284.2 billion two weeks earlier and back to its June level.

The 12 large banks that report weekly loan figures to the New York Federal Reserve Bank showed a total increase of $510 billion in commercial and industrial loans in the week ended Wednesday, the largest jump in such borrowing since the record $1.17-billion expansion recorded in the week ended July 3.

The average interest rate on loans of federal funds, which are reserves that banks lend to each other, inched down 9 basis points (or hundredths of a percentage point) to 9.63 per cent, the lowest level since March 27.

German Inflation Rate

WIESBADEN, W. Germany, Nov. 8 (AP).—The West German inflation rate one of the lowest in the Western world, was 7.1 per cent in October compared to the like month of 1973, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

The report said the cost of living index for private households rose 0.5 per cent above the September figure.

Johnny-Come-Lately Holders Get Increased R-R Dividend

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ).—The old Rolls Royce company is producing a windfall profit for shareholders who picked up their shares for a few pennies or less when the company went into receivership in February, 1971.

The liquidators reported today that the total amount now potentially available for distribution to shareholders is equivalent to 53.1 pence a share, up from a previous estimate of 40.9 pence a share.

Some sources estimate that Americans hold almost a third of Rolls Royce Ltd.'s 63,883,142 outstanding shares.

U.S. citizens were heavy buyers of Rolls Royce shares after the company went into receivership. At the time, some brokers in London said they were at a loss to explain the U.S. demand.

Trading Suspension

Even before the company entered receivership, the highest price its share reached in 1971 was 49 11/16 pence a share. Their 1971 low was 5/8 penny. Trading on the London Stock Exchange has been suspended since Feb. 23, 1971.

Rolls Royce shareholders have already received payments totaling 35 pence a share, and the liquidators said: "We anticipate being able to make a further distribution to shareholders early in 1975."

They said an announcement of the amount of the next distribution and the date of its payment will be made at the annual meeting to be held Dec. 9.

The liquidators said the increase in the amount available for shareholders has resulted from a reduction in the overall sum at which it is estimated creditors' claims can be settled.

The old Rolls Royce company's aeroengine operations and certain other activities have been taken over by a state-owned enterprise, Rolls Royce (1971) Ltd. Its auto and diesel engine operations have been taken over by Rolls Royce Motors Holdings Ltd., a company which went public in May, 1973.

The liquidators said the main Rolls Royce investments now remaining unrealized are various properties, particularly land with potential development value; a 50-per-cent interest in Bristol Aerojet Ltd., and a 15-per-cent interest in Short Brothers & Harland Ltd., an aircraft and defense equipment manufacturer.

Nippon Steel Net Nearly Halved, Sales Up Sharply

TOKYO, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Nippon Steel Corp. said today gross sales in the six months ended Sept. 30 were a record 1,118.9 billion yen ($37.3 billion) compared with 878 billion yen a year earlier but sharp rises in raw material and labor costs nearly halved net profit to 13.01 billion yen from 23.03 billion yen.

Vice-president Takeo Fujiki attributed the record sales chiefly to product price increases. However, these were unable to absorb cost increases of 12,800 yen per ton of steel, including about 9,000 yen for raw materials, in domestic and export markets.

Mr. Fujiki said it is difficult to forecast results for the current term in view of domestic market uncertainties, signs of slow exports after January, a coking coal shortage, the possible strike by U.S. coal miners and anticipated higher iron ore prices.

ISTITUTO FINANZIARIO INDUSTRIALE S.P.A.

Head office: Via Marenco 25, Turin, Italy.
Capital stock, Lire 48,000,000,000, fully paid
Turin Tribunal Registry of Companies No. 327, File 2370/27.

RESOLUTIONS OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

On October 31, the annual meeting of stockholders was held in Turin, Italy, and the stockholders unanimously approved the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 1974.

The net income amounted to Lire 9,150 million, an increase of Lire 1,817 million over the preceding year.

The stockholders resolved to allocate Lire 4,120 million to the dividend equalization reserve and to distribute Lire 2,520 million as a final payment on dividends out of fiscal 1974 net income. The remainder of net income, after deducting the amounts assigned to the legal reserve and to the board of directors, was allocated to surplus reserves.

The final payment on dividends represents Lire 40 per share on the common and Lire 65 per share on the preferred stock (in total, including the interim dividend, Lire 80 and 130, respectively); payment will be effected from November 5, 1974, against presentation of coupon No. 14, less withholdings required by law, at the main offices or branches of the following banks:

Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banca C. Steinhauslin E.C., Banca d'America E d'Italia, Banca del Monte di Credito di Pavia, Banca Lombarda di Depositi o Conti Correnti, Banca Mobiliare Piemontese, Banca Nazionale Dell'Agricoltura, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Banca Popolare di Novara, Banca Privata Milanese, Banca Subalpina, Banco Ambrosiano, Banco di Napoli, Banco di Roma, Banco di Sicilia, Cassa di Risparmio delle Provincie Lombarde, Cassa di Risparmio di Torino, Credito Commerciale, Credito Italiano, Istituto Bancario Italiano, Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino, Monte dei Paschi di Siena, Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Commerzbank, Credit Suisse, Lazard Brothers and Co. Ltd., Lazard Frères et Cie, S.G. Warburg and Co Ltd.

The stockholders have also resolved to distribute Lire 10,363,584,000 out of paid-in surplus through the assignment to registered stockholders of common and preferred shares of 360,000 shares of IFI International S.A. owned by the company in the ratio of 1 share of IFI International for each 50 shares of IFI, either common preferred. The relative operations will be carried out by the above mentioned banks from November 5, 1974, against presentation of coupon No. 15. In order to assure equity to stockholders, arrangements will be made for the negotiability of fractional rights.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FIRST INVESTORS INTERNATIONAL MINING AND PETROLEUM FUND

Société anonyme (in voluntary liquidation)

Registered office: Luxembourg, 37 Rue Notre-Dame.
R.C. Luxembourg B. 3426.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

PART (I)

At the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 28th October, 1974, the resolutions proposed were passed.

In accordance with such resolutions and pursuant to the merger agreement made between the company and Alexander Fund S.A. ("Alexander"), the liquidators of the company have purchased shares of Alexander for cash, and have transferred to Alexander the portfolio of the company for a consideration in cash, so that presently the net assets of the company consist only of shares of Alexander and that the dissolution of the company will be completed by the distribution of such shares of Alexander to the shareholders of the company in the manner set out below in the following proportions in respect of each fully paid share of the company 1.6310 shares of Alexander.

Shares of Alexander, together with cash representing fractional entitlements, will be made available by the liquidators at Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 37 Rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, on or after 12th December, 1974, to shareholders who have deposited their share certificates and duly completed exchange forms at that address not later than 28th November, 1974.

Shareholders who deposit their share certificates and duly completed exchange forms after 28th November, 1974, will be able to collect certificates representing shares of Alexander and cash representing any fractional entitlements on expiry of the period of three weeks commencing on the date of such deposit.

Receipts will be issued to shareholders on deposit of their share certificates and duly completed exchange forms.

After 31st December, 1975, any unclaimed shares of Alexander may be sold and the proceeds retained for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto by such bank or banks as the liquidators may designate. If any cash or any unsold shares of Alexander remain unclaimed after thirty years they will be subject to forfeiture in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg law.

Certificates representing shares of Alexander will only be available for collection by or on behalf of shareholders of the company following deposit of the appropriate certificates representing shares of the company and duly completed exchange forms. Exchange forms are available for collection at

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 37 Rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg.

Hambros Bank Limited (Stock Counter), 41 Bishopsgate, London, EC2P 2AA.

PART (II)

Notice is hereby given to shareholders that a General Meeting of the company will be held at 3:00 p.m., on 26th November, 1974, at 37 Rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, with the following agenda:

AGENDA

(A) Report and presentation of the liquidation accounts by the liquidators.

(B) Appointment of auditors to the liquidation, and

(C) Determination of the date of a General Meeting of shareholders to receive the report of the auditors.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting in person by producing at the meeting either their share certificates or a certificate of deposit which will be issued to them against deposit of their share certificates with Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, or, if they have deposited their shares under (II) above, the relative receipt.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them against deposit of their share certificates or receipts as aforesaid.

There is no quorum requirement for this General Meeting and the resolutions to be passed will require the concurrence of a simple majority of the total number of shares represented at the meeting.

6th November, 1974.

G. Kioes and E. Leenit,
The Liquidators.

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from Page 8.)

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev.
13⅝	8⅛	SwstPSv .90	8	x20	10	9⅞	9⅞
13⅝	7⅝	SperryHut 1	5	48	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
37	26	Sprry H pf 3		17	27¼	27	27
44⅝	23⅛	SperryR .76	8	219	29	28⅛	28⅝— ⅝
21⅞	6	Spreaus El	2	65	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Spring M .75	4	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝+ ⅛
32	12⅛	SquarD 1.10	10	12	17	16¾	16¾— ¼
43⅝	20	Squibb .84	16	x169	31½	29½	30⅛— 1⅛
39½	24	StaleyM 1.40	7	544	43½	39¼	40⅛+ 1
25⅞	18¾	StPoor 1.92a		32	22¾	22½	22½
56⅛	40	StdBrands 2	13	x95	51¼	50	50⅝+ ⅝
43¼	22¾	StBPaint .28	25	35	34½	33⅛	33¼+ ⅝
36⅝	20⅛	StOilCal 2	3	402	24¾	23⅞	23⅞— ⅝
110	65¾	StOilInd 3.60	7	253	89⅞	88¾	89⅝— ¼
45⅞	44⅝	StOilInd wi		12	45¼	44⅝	45 — ¼
86	37¾	StOilOh 1.24	20	x197	61½	60½	60½— ⅝
62⅝	55	SO Ohio3.75		240	55	55	55 — ⅝
9⅛	6	StdPress .40	3	12	7¾	7¾	7⅞+ ⅛
10¼	8⅛	StPrud .66b	8	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
16⅞	7¾	Standex .52	4	7	9⅛	9¼	9⅛+ ⅛
38	12¾	StanWks .96	5	23	14⅞	13½	13½— ⅝
12⅞	5⅞	Stanray .60	4	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
21⅞	14¼	Starrett 1	5	2	15	14¾	14¾— ½
16⅛	4⅛	StatMl 1.60a	4	4	6½	6⅜	6½+ ⅛
13⅞	8¾	StauMS 1.10e		3	11	11	11 + ½
50⅝	35¼	StauCh 2.20	6	16	46⅞	46	46½— ½
7⅝	5	Sterchi .40	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
31¼	16	SterDrug .70	18	121	25⅝	25	25⅝— ½
12⅝	7½	Sterndnl .12	6	31	9⅝	9	9⅛+ ⅝
15½	10¼	Stevens 1.20	3	65	12½	12⅛	12¼— ⅛
30	17	StewWs 1.92	6	5	18	17⅞	18 + ⅝
10⅞	13	StokVC 1.16	4	14	14	13¾	13⅞
73½	10¼	StokVC pf 1		x310	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
89⅞	31½	StoneWeb 2	9	48	46½	46	46¼
13	7⅞	StoneCon .50	2	3	9¼	9¼	9¼+ ⅛
18⅞	10⅝	Stop Shop 1	4	5	12½	12½	12½
17⅝	10⅛	StorerBrd 1	4	x1	12¼	12¼	12¼
10	6⅛	StridRjle .65	6	5	7	7	7 + ⅛
71½	43	StuWr pfB5		1	49	49	49
30½	15¾	SIW pfA1.40		7	19½	19½	19½— ½
3⅝	1⅛	Suavje Shoe		2	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜
18¼	10⅛	SubnPro .28	5	13	14	13⅞	13⅞— ⅛
12⅝	3⅞	SuCrest .20		74	11¼	10½	10½— ⅛
18½	8¾	Sun Chm .40	3	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛
61¾	33¾	SunOil 1r		4	27	42⅞	42½ — ½
55	31⅛	Sun O pf2.25			42	42⅛	41⅞+ ⅛
20½	9¾	Sunbeam 1	6	62	13⅞	12¾	12⅞— ⅛
27½	11⅛	Sundstrd .80	5	69	14	13½	14 + ⅝
24¾	7⅛	SunshMn .60	14	60	12⅞	12¾	12⅞+ ⅛
19⅞	11⅝	SupValu .90	6	21	16¼	15⅞	16
304	134	Supr Dil 1.40	15	9	190	189¾	189⅞+ 1⅞
3⅝	3⅝	SupmkG .20	4	19	3½	3⅜	3½+ ⅛
12⅝	3½	SutrbM .95a	4	12	3⅝	3½	3½+1⅛
8	3¾	Swank .48	8	29	4	3⅞	4 6
29⅞	10⅞	Sybron .72	7	x15	15⅝	15½	15½— ⅛
49½	26	Sybrn pf2.40		3	33¼	33	33¼+ ⅝
9⅝	3	SysStrn Don	18	28	4⅝	4½	4½
28⅝	10¾	TalBrd .60	4	x17	13⅞	12½	13½— ½
10⅛	2⅛	Talcott Nat		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
7	5	Talley .60	4	1	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
17¾	8¾	TampaE .96	8	81	11⅞	11	11½+ ⅝
26	12¾	Tandy Corp	6	6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Tappan .40		24	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
9½	4	Technicolr	4	36	5	4¾	5 + ⅛
16	5⅛	Technicon	8	25	6⅝	6	6
47¾	21	Tektronx .20	9	12	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛— ⅝
15	8⅞	Teledyn .40t	4	90	9⅞	9¼	9⅞+ ⅝
8½	1⅞	Telepmpt		52	2¼	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Telex Cp		312	3⅝	3¼	3⅜— ½
24¾	14¾	Tenneco 1.60	5	x263	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛+ ¼
4⅝	1	Tenneco wt A		48	2	1⅞	2
91½	62¾	Tennc pf5.50		x3	82¼	82	82 + ⅝
24⅝	11½	TeseroP .2	3	85	16½	16⅛	16⅛
32⅞	20	Texaco 2a	3	954	22⅝	21⅝	22 — ½
31⅛	24	TexCom .80	12	25	33	33	33 + 1½
54	20	TexEtTr 1.70	8	56	29¾	28⅞	29⅝+ ½
33	20⅛	TexGaT 1.76	5	22	24½	24⅛	24½+ ⅝
32⅛	20⅛	TxGs pfl.50		10	24	24	24
36⅝	20⅛	Texsalt 1.20	6	80	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛— ⅝
21⅝	9¾	Texasind 1b	9	44	11½	10½	10½
115¼	58¾	TexInst 1	19	160	78½	76⅛	76⅞— ¼
21⅛	8¼	TexOilG .01	25	48	17½	16⅞	16⅞— ⅝
28½	19½	TexPLd .55a	6	3	21¾	21½	21½— ¼
25	16⅛	TexUt 1.16	18	762	21½	20½	20⅞— ⅝
12⅝	3¾	Textl Ind	4	3	4½	4⅛	4½+ ½
22⅞	11⅝	Textron 1.10	5	26	14¼	14	14⅛
32	19	Textr pf2.08		14	22½	22¼	22¼
23⅞	14	Textr pfl.40		1	15⅛	15½	15½— ⅛
17¾	10⅛	Thiokol .70	4	77	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝— ⅛
49⅝	25½	TyonBel .72	18	18	36	35	35 + ⅛
11⅞	5	Thom In .40b	5	52	6½	6	6½+ ⅛
12	5¾	ThompJW 1	28	44	6⅞	6½	6⅞+ ⅝
7¼	4¼	ThrjftDg .40	6	14	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
22¾	18⅛	TI Corp 1.40	5	15	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
47⅞	25⅞	TidwatM .60	18	7	38	37¼	38 + ⅛
22⅞	6⅝	Tigerin .40e	4	128	8¼	8	8¼— ⅛
41⅛	28¾	Timeinc 2	6	53	31	30⅝	30½+ ⅛
17⅝	8¾	TimeMir .50	7	31	12½	12⅛	12½— ⅝
35⅞	24⅛	Timkn 1.80a	7	4	28⅝	28	28¼+ ⅛
20	10⅝	TishRlr .40b		37	12⅞	12½	12½— ¼
14½	5¾	Todd Shipyd		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+ ¼
28¾	15¼	ToledoEd 2	7	3	18½	18¼	18¼
15½	6½	TonkaCp .40	2	34	7½	7	7½+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	TootRol .40b	7	9	6	5⅞	5⅞+ ⅛
36¾	14¼	TraneCo .96	18	19	14½	13⅞	14⅛+ 1¼
45½	25½	TranUn 1.56	11	21	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝+ ⅛
18⅞	4¾	Trans W Air		38	7¾	7⅝	7⅝— ¼
8⅝	3⅝	TranWF .16	5	20	7½	7½	7½— ¼
11¼	7⅝	Talley pfB 1		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+ ⅝
10⅝	5⅝	Transam .59	8	593	7½	6¾	7¼+ ½
22	15⅛	Trainc 1.68a		10	18⅞	16⅝	16¾+ ½
9⅝	5½	Transcn .45	5	71	6½	6⅛	6½ +1¼
7	4	TranOh .20e	4	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+ ⅛
19⅛	12½	Tramrv 1.40	5	22	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+ ⅛
35½	15¾	Travlrs 1.08	6	180	28⅛	19⅝	19¾+ ½
45	21¾	Travelr pf 2		13	28⅞	26	26½+ ⅝
18	4¾	TRE Cp .80b	9	32	6	5¾	5⅞+ ⅝
27½	13⅞	TriCon 2.82e		87	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛— ½
34¼	26⅝	TriCn pf2.50		1	29¼	29¼	29¼+ ¼
27¼	3⅞	TriSM 1.77b	2	14	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜+ ¼
14	9¼	Trialnd .90a	3	4	12⅛	12	12⅛+ ¼
13⅞	6⅝	TriemPic .40	3	3	7	7	7 + ⅛
26	9½	Trinity .80	3	11	12⅝	12¼	12¼— ¼
22⅝	6½	Tropicn .10e	10	223	13	12¾	13 + ⅝
20½	10⅛	TRW In 1.12	5	229	15⅛	14¾	14⅞+ ⅛
57⅛	36	TRW pf4.50		1	42½	42½	42½+ ½
59½	36	TRW pf4.40		21	44¼	43½	44¼+ 1
12⅝	7	TucsonG .84	5	37	8½	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	TwenCen .20	13	x127	5½	5⅛	5⅛
12	4⅝	Tyco Labs	6	34	8½	8⅛	8⅜
20⅞	12¼	TylerCo .40	4	2	15¼	15¼	15¼— ¼
27⅞	14½	UAL In .60a	5	x236	19¾	18⅝	18⅞
22⅞	12¼	UARC 1.20e	4	x6	20	19½	19½— ¼
16	9⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	7	40	12⅝	12½	12⅝
14⅝	7⅝	UMC Ind 1	4	19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+ ⅛
15⅝	11½	UMET 1.25p	2	23	12⅝	12½	12½+ ⅝
13⅝	8¼	Unarco .50	3	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞— ⅛
13⅝	8¼	Unarco .50	3	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞— ⅛
18⅝	7¼	UnBanc .84b	4	65	7½	7¼	7⅜+ ⅛
63	39¾	UnCamp 2	8	57	44¼	44	44
46	51¾	UnCarb 2.20	6	566	46⅝	43⅝	44⅛
19½	8⅝	UnCom 1.32	5	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
8¾	3⅛	Union Corp	28	16	4½	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Un Elec 1.28	8	54	10⅞	10½	10⅝+ ⅛
99	68⅛	UnElTpf 8		3	71	71	71 — 1
57	37½	UnEl pf4.50		x120	42½	40	42
3⅞	1⅝	Un Fidelity	13	11	2¾	2¾	2¾
56¾	27¼	UnOcal 1.98	4	81	35⅝	35½	35½— ¼
73⅛	35⅝	UOCa pf2.50		8	45⅝	45	45⅝— ⅛
97⅞	51¾	UPacCp 2.80	11	137	77½	74⅛	74⅝— 3⅛
17⅞	9¼	UnPac pf.47		15	13⅝	13	13½+ ⅛
11	2	Unionam .10		12	2¾	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛
9⅛	6	Uniroyal .70	4	533	7	6½	7 + ¼
93¼	62	Uniryal pf 6		x20	73¾	73¾	73¾— ¼
29¾	22⅛	UnitAircft 2	5	56	29½	29½	29½— ¼
9⅝	7¾	Unit Air pfB8		2	8⅝	8½	8½+ ¼
8⅛	3⅝	Unit Brands	2	106	3½	3⅛	3⅛
9⅛	4¾	UnitCp .77e		154	6¾	6½	6¾
10⅛	4	U FinCal .20	4	x9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
7¼	3	U GasP .45e	5	242	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
28	13⅝	U Illum 2.32	5	20	18	17½	17¾+ ⅛
10	5	UnInd .36	4	1	6	6	6 — ¼
8⅝	2¾	UnIlin .10	6	10	2⅝	2½	2½— ⅛
15⅞	8⅛	UnJerSk 1.04	6	23	9⅞	9¾	9¾+ ⅛
21	13½	UnMM 1.40	3	39	14½	14	14½+ ¼
18⅝	6	Un Nuclr		50	7½	6¾	7 + ¼
4¼	1¾	UnitPk Min		25	2	1⅞	2
19½	7¼	UnitRefg .40	2	4	8	7⅞	8 + ⅛
38½	10½	USFdG 2.48	10	33	28⅛	27½	28 + ⅛
25¾	11⅛	USFoS 3.03e		6	12½	12½	12½+ ⅛
23⅝	13¼	USGYps 1.60	6	42	17	16¼	17 + ⅝
26½	19	USGy pfl.80		2	20¼	20¼	20¼+ ¼
7⅞	2⅝	USHome .16	5	36	3½	3⅜	3½
8⅞	3¼	US Ind .20b	3	x97	3⅝	3½	3½+ ⅛
23½	5⅝	USLeas .24	9	x9	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
12⅞	4	US Rlt 1.14e	5	11	4¼	4	4¼+ ¼
13¼	7⅝	US Shoe .95	5	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛
48½	35⅝	US Sil 2.40	4	1098	38¾	37¾	38¼— ½
16½	11	USTobacc .80	9	8	14½	14½	14½
17⅞	10⅝	UniTel 1.08	8	204	13⅞	13⅝	13¾
3⅝	½	UniTel wt		69	1	15-16	15-16+1-16
22¼	14	UnTl 2pfl.50		6	17½	17½	17½+ ⅛
10¼	3⅛	Unitrode Cp	4	6	4½	4½	4½— ⅛
16⅞	12⅝	Univar .64	2	79	18½	16¾	17⅛+ 1⅛
18¾	9¾	UDP .90	4	122	13½	13½	13½+ ⅛
88¼	41⅝	Uplohn .96	19	474	50¾	50	50½+ ⅝
51⅝	7½	USLIFE .29	4	162	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
12⅞	8	UsliloF .96a		9	10½	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
21½	12⅛	USM stp 1	3	22	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
52⅞	22⅝	UtahInt .80a	16	119	43¼	42½	42⅝— ⅝
36	22	UtahPL 2.36	7	86	26¼	25⅛	25¼+ ⅛
29¾	14	UV Ind 1	3	520	21¼	17¼	20½+ 3⅛
68½	51¾	UV In pf5.50		1	56	56	56 + 3
36⅝	17	UV In pf1.26		x1	22½	22½	22½+ ⅛
12¼	5⅝	Varian .20	6	43	7½	7⅛	7¼— ¼
35⅝	19	Veedr 1.72b	7	2	29¾	29¾	29¾— ⅛
35⅞	19	Veeder wd	7	113	35½	35½	35½+ ⅛
31⅞	21½	VendCo .40	200	3	4	4	4 + ⅛
15⅝	10½	Vestae 1.24e		13	12¾	12⅝	12⅝+ ¼
34¼	16	Veco Offsh	21	219	31	29½	29⅞— 1¼
19⅞	9	VF Corp .76	6	13	14⅞	14½	14½+ ⅛
7½	2½	Viacom Inl	5	4	3⅝	2¾	3⅛ 6
9⅞	5⅝	VictCmp .50	7	15	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	VaElPw 1.18	7	456	9	8⅞	8⅞
95¼	61	VaEP pf7.72		x40	66½	66½	66½+ ⅛
94½	59½	VaEP pf7.45		x30	64½	64½	64½— 1⅛
6⅞	3	Vornado .97f	3	44	3⅞	3¾	3¾
17⅛	7¾	VSI Corp .60	6	2	10	10	10
21½	22⅞	Vul Mat 1.60	5	2	26½	26½	26½+ ¼
33⅞	10	Wachova .76	6	73	13⅝	12⅞	13⅞
20	4⅛	WacRl 1.50p	3	46	4⅝	4½	4⅝
17	9¾	Walgreen 1	9	48	11	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛
56⅞	34¼	WBcrA 1.40a	10	1	38½	38½	38½— ¼
11⅛	7⅛	WallMu .60a	2	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
20½	11	WalMar .05a	10	1450	11¾	10	10⅝— 1⅝
20	7⅛	Wanst .06e	8	8	10¼	9⅞	10
9⅞	2	Ward Foods		17	5½	5⅛	5⅛— ⅝
11½	7½	Warnaco .80	3	16	8¾	8¼	8¼
10	4⅝	WrnerCo .50	5	5	5½	5⅛	5½+ ¼
18½	6⅝	WrnComm .40	3	62	9¾	9⅝	9⅝+ ¼
65½	30	WrnC pf4.25		7	40¼	40	40¼+ 1½
34¼	13½	WrnC pfl.25		8	19½	19	19 + 1
39⅞	18⅛	Warnr L .84	14	353	28⅝	27¼	27¼— ⅛
38⅝	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	5	9	15¼	15	15¼— ⅛
23	10	WashGs 1.88	6	14	12	11⅞	12 + ⅛
16¼	7½	WashNat .80	4	6	9¾	9⅝	9¾
32½	21¼	WasN pf2.50		4	23	23	23 — ⅝
21	15¼	WasWP 1.48	8	5	17½	17⅛	17¼+ ⅛
15½	5½	Waste Mngt	7	35	6¾	6½	6¾+ ⅛
29	11⅛	WatkJ .15e	10	33	15⅝	15½	15½
6⅞	3½	WayGos .60	7	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝+ ¼
7⅞	3	Wean Unit	2	3	3½	3½	3½
14⅝	9¾	Wea pfl.26k		3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Weathrd .40	3	4	4½	4⅝	4⅝
5⅛	2½	Webb Del 4	4	30	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
9⅞	5⅝	WellMcL .60	2	13	7	6¾	7
1⅜	9-16	WelbRt Corp		1	⅝	⅝	⅝—1-16
27⅞	9½	WellFrg .96	6	22	14⅞	13¾	13¾— ½
19	4⅝	WlFM 1.30e	5	40	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞— ¼
9⅝	5½	WsllRG .68e	4	349	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
15	6¼	WescoF .40e	5	x2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+ ⅛
58¾	45⅝	WtPP pf4.50		x100	47½	47½	47½+ ½
28	17⅞	WtPrPep .28	4	21	19½	19½	19½— ⅛
13¼	6½	WstAir .60	4	56	8⅝	8½	8⅝
30½	13¼	WnBnc 1.40	5	64	17½	17⅛	17½+ ¼
11⅞	5½	WnCo NAm	16	73	11⅛	10¾	11⅛+ ¼
10¼	6	Wn Pac Ind	5	10	8⅝	8½	8½
15½	8½	WnPubIh .76	4	11	9¾	9⅝	9¾+ ⅛
15⅞	8½	WnUnion 1.40	5	154	10¼	10⅛	10¼
49	30	WnUn pf4.50		1	35½	35½	35½+ ¼
52½	32	WnUn pf4.90		2	37	37	37
26	8½	WestgEl .57	7	697	9½	9⅛	9⅜— ⅛
38⅞	21⅞	Wstvco 1.40	5	27	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛+ ⅛
21½	12	Weyerhr 1.20	5	2	13¼	13¼	13¼
46	27⅞	Weyerhr .88	12	227	29⅞	28⅞	29⅛+ ⅛
17½	7⅛	WheelFry .40	6	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+ ⅛
23¼	13½	WhelPtf .35e	1	5	20	19¾	19⅞— ⅛
61½	51¼	WhelPtl pf 4		x100	53	53	53
29¾	11	Whirlpl .50	11	90	18⅝	18	18⅛— ⅝
12¼	7½	WhitCon .80	3	20	9	8⅞	8⅞
38¾	28½	WhitC pfC 3		1	28½	28½	28½
14¼	8⅛	WhitM .30e	3	49	10½	10½	10½
2⅞	1⅝	Whittaker	B	26	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
15⅞	9¼	WickesCrp 1	4	127	10	9⅞	10
6¼	2⅝	WiebdSt .28	4	5	3	3	3
77	45⅝	WmsCos .60	11	170	69⅝	68¾	68⅞— ⅝
56⅞	27⅛	Wms Cp wt		39	49	48¼	48½+ ⅛
69	42	Wms C pf.80		3	61	61	61 — 1¼
44⅝	22¾	WinnDx 1.32	13	x56	35	34⅛	34¾+ ⅝
7⅝	3⅛	Winnebago		48	4	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
25	16	WiscEl 1.84	8	27	22	21⅞	21⅞— ⅛
98	71½	WisE pf7.75		x30	80	80	80 + 3
16⅞	10¾	WiscPS 1.32	8	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+ ⅛
29	17	Wilco 1.20	5	8	22½	22⅛	22⅛— ½
41½	2	Wolvrc WW	4	8	2½	2	2 — ⅛
10⅛	6	Wometco .56	5	4	7½	7⅛	7½+ ⅛
13½	6½	WoodsCp .48	5	26	8⅛	8½	8⅛+ ⅛
1⅜	10¼	Wolwth 1.20	4	78	11	10⅝	10⅞
34¼	21½	Wolw pf2.20		1	23¼	23¼	23¼+ ½
5⅝	3	World Airw	2	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
62⅝	38	Wrigly 2.40a	10	x6	44¼	43½	44¼+ 1⅛
9⅞	4¾	Wurlitzer		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+ ⅛
4¼	1⅞	Wyly Corp		72	2	1⅞	1⅞
127½	60	XeroxCo 1	16	615	67½	65¼	65¼+ ¼
25⅞	8¼	Xtra 2.67t	3	15	10½	10	10¼
18⅞	6¼	ates Ind	3	25	6⅞	6¾	6⅞— ⅛
15⅝	9¾	ngSlDr .60	4	3	12⅝	12¼	12½
18⅞	10⅛	ZaleCorp .76	5	7	11½	11½	11½— ¼
35½	16¾	Zapata .40e	5	64	27	26	26 — ½
7½	2¾	Zayre Corp	2	22	3	3	3
51¼	12½	ZenithRad 1	11	123	14⅛	13⅞	14 + ⅛
11¾	4⅝	Zorn Ind .28	7	16	5	4⅞	4⅞

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	9 - 9⅜	7⅞- 8⅜	3½- 4¼	11⅞-12⅜
1 M.	9⅛- 9⅜	8⅜- 8⅞	5¾- 6¼	12½-13
3 M.	9¾-10⅛	8¾- 9⅛	8¼- 8¾	13⅞-14⅜
6 M.	9¾-10⅛	8⅞- 9⅜	8⅛- 8⅞	14 -14¼
1 Y.	9¼- 9⅝	8½- 9	8 - 8½	13¾-14¼

Euro Is Worth...

Nov. 2, 1974

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

DM	3.09634
French Fr.	5.67531
£	0.51889
Lira	806.76479
Guilders ..	2.19256
Belgian Fr..	46.39612
Krone	7.19238
Irish £	0.51889
Lux. Fr. ...	46.39612
U.S. $	1.21196

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following

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American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from preceding page.)

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. close
9⅛	4½	BoltBer .10e	4	3	5½	5½	5½	-⅛
24¾	3⅛	Bowmar Ins	3	39	8⅜	7⅞	8¼	
33¼	19¼	BowVall .18	37	21	15⅛	15½	15½	+⅜
11¾	5½	Brad Ragan	6	88	8⅞	8	8⅛	+⅜
23⅜	6½	BradtCm Sy	0	84	7⅛	6⅞	7¼	+⅛
15	4¾	BranMAr wt		4	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅜
19	10	Brasch A .1b	3	14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	-⅛
28¼	10½	BreunEn .32	4	3	12⅛	12¼	12¼	+⅝
6½	3⅛	Breeze Corp	25	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
21½	9⅛	Brewer .80	5	49	22⅜	21⅝	22⅜	+1⅛
8¼	3¾	Brooks P .20	5	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
5	2⅝	BrownCo wt		7	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
16½	8⅛	BrnF A .52b	7	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
16½	7½	BrnF B .52b	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
5	2⅞	Bulldex .24	2	2	3	3	3	-⅛
14½	7	Bundy 1.68	75	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10½	4¾	BurnsInt .60	6	25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
8¼	3	Bush Univ	4	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
34⅛	12	Butles G Oil	6	52	17⅞	17½	17⅛	-⅛

C

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. close
9	4½	Caldor .15b	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
91¾	5⅛	Calcomp	3	13	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
4⅛	2¼	Cal Life Cp	3	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15	9⅜	Col PrtCm 1	6	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
8⅜	1⅜	Camco Inc		7	5⅞	5¼	5⅜	
10⅜	2½	Cam Ch .25e	3	43	4.7-16	4.1-16	4.5-16	+⅛
12⅜	8⅜	Campind .40	3	11	11⅜	11	11⅛	+⅛
7 15-16	2½	Cdn Homstd	21	8	2	2	2	
7⅞	2⅜	CdnMara .15	8	1	3	3	3	-1-16
14⅞	6¼	Cdn Occident	9	2	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛+	⅜
60½	26	Cdn SuprOil	13	2	33¼	33¼	33¼+	½
2½	⅝	Canwell Int		8	⅜	⅜	⅜+	⅛
2¼	1	Canage Ind	5	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
7⅞	1½	Capehart Cp	2	13	2½	2	2	
2¼	1⅛	CapitlFd .16	1	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
23	10⅜	CartonF .50b	5	x88	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	-⅛
5	2	Caressa .20	3	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
8½	40⅜	Carnain 1.08	14	26	55½	55⅛	55½+	⅜
4	¾	Carr wt		10	-⅞	⅞	⅞-1-16	
5¼	2	Carrols Dev	1		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
27⅞	20¼	CastleA 1.40	3	36	25⅜	25¼	25⅜+	⅜
16½	10⅜	CastIF 1.27e		7	12	12	12	
2⅜	1⅛	Castleton In		21	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
14	4⅜	Castlwd Inl	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Cavitron Cp	11	23	7½	7⅜	7½	
2⅞	13-16	CelloCraft	12	2	16-16	15-16	15-16+	1-16
5	2⅞	CentSec .39e		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	1	Cetec Corp	6	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅜
51½	17⅜	ChartH .80e		84	31⅜	3	31⅜+	⅛
4⅜	2	Chartr Med	3	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8⅜	4⅜	CHB Fd .36f	3	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
19	3⅛	Child World	5	15	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	-⅛
2⅜	⅝	Christian Co		5	1	15-16	15-16	-3-16
7⅜	5-16	ClMtgCr wt		19	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅛	2	Cineram wt		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9½	4⅜	Circle K .30	6	11	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
4	3⅜	Citation .40	4	4	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅜
7	3⅜	CityGas/F1 .50	5	2	5	5	5	-⅛
15⅞	6	CK Petrolm	9	10	10⅜	10¼	10¼—	⅛
2⅜	⅞	Clark Cons	3	3	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
7⅜	5¼	Clausing .65e	4	4	6	6	6	
2½	1½	CMI Corp		51	1⅜	1½	1⅜+	⅛
16½	3⅛	CMI Inv wt		11	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
4½	2½	Coachman In	0	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
29	3⅜	Coff Mat .55	4	31	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Cohu n .15r	7	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
2⅜	13-16	Colt Intl		32	15-16	⅞	15-16	
12½	6	ColeNat .52	4	34	7½	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
21⅜	5½	Coleman .44	5	21	6⅛	5⅞	6—	⅛
8	1⅞	Colon Coml		7	3⅛	3½	3½	4
8⅛	2	ColvelIC .28	28	7	2½	2⅛	2½	
13	4⅜	Comb Com	4	4	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
24⅜	6¼	Cmbustn Eq	5	56	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
36	23½	Comnc 2.25e	5	2	26½	26½	26½+	⅛
13	5¼	ComIAlll .30	8	13	9½	9	9½+	⅜
19⅛	12	Coml Metal	2	3	12	12⅜	12 —	⅛
6	2½	Condor BM	1	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8	3	Co Psyc .10e	5	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	⅜	Compsc Cp	3	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅜	11-16	CompuDyn	8	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
28⅜	10¼	Compugrp	5	8	12⅞	12½	12½—	⅜
3⅛	9-16	Comput Inv		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	-⅛
11⅜	6¼	Conchem .40	3	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅜
2¼	1	Concrd Fab	9	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
4	1½	Condec Cp	9	6	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
27⅜	7⅛	Conroy Inc	25	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅜	5	Con Oil Gas	8	70	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞—	⅜
8¼	3	Consyne Cp	6	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2	⅜	Cont Mater	7	8	⅜	⅜	⅜—	⅛
2⅛	13-16	Cont Tel wt		10	13-16	13-16	13-16	
11⅞	7¼	Cook El .40	6	18	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
14½	10	Cook Ind .40	2	17	13⅜	13¼	13¼—	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Cooper Jar	3	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
18	7⅛	Cordon Intl	7	26	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	
19	7⅛	Core Labs	9	7	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
2⅛	7-16	Cousins wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛—1-16	
16¼	2¼	CraCbl Com	9	7	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
3	1⅛	Craig Corp	2	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	3	Creativ Mgt	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
20⅜	7	CreoleP 2.40	7	29	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
16⅞	7	Crompton 1	70	7	7	6⅞	7	⅛
51	22	Cross AT .84	9	12	22½	22⅜	22½+	⅛
24	14¼	CwnCpt .25r	2	13	22¼	22¼	22	-⅜
21⅜	7⅛	CrystlO .10e	4	34	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	¼
15	6¼	CSE Cp .48a	3	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2⅛	1⅜	Curtis Math	7	30	7¼	1⅜	1¼	
18	8	CW Trn .37e	3	1	8	8	8 —	¼

D

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. close
4⅜	2⅜	Damon Cre	2	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅜	1½	Damson Oil	10	16	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
23	14⅛	Daniel! .28b	7	14	21⅜	20⅜	20⅜+	⅜
54¼	22¾	Data Dcumt	7	12	39⅞	38⅜	39 —	⅞
4⅜	2⅜	Dataprod	4	26	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
16¼	3⅜	DayMin .20e	10	120	8⅛	7⅜	8 +	⅜
2	⅜	Deylin wt		16	⅜	⅜	⅜—	⅛
7⅛	⅝	DCL Inc		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
13	5½	Delm Fd .54	7	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
14¼	5⅜	DTalEz .20f	6	245	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜+	⅜
71¼	2⅞	Dev Cp Am	2	14	2¼	2½2	2½—	⅛
10¼	3	DHJ In .10p	1	54	3	2⅞	3	
25	13½	DiamM Drll	8	82	23½	22⅜	23⅜+	⅛
3⅜	2	Diebold VC	6		2⅛	2	2	
5⅞	2⅛	Digicon Inc	8	32	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
9⅜	7⅞	Diversey .70	5	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
1	¼	Dvrsif In wt		2	7-16	7-16	7-16—1-16	
10½	3⅜	DbDlyn Cor	5	19	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
45	16½	Dome Petrl	7	49	20⅜	20	20⅜+	⅛
9⅞	5⅜	Donkony .20	2	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
8½	5⅜	DownsyS .25	2	14	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
2⅜	⅛	Drew Natl	6	7	9-16	½	½	
19½	10⅜	DrexU 1.72e		1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
7½	⅜	Dunlop .07e	3	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. close
17	6¼	DupleePd .40	4	20	15⅛	14⅜	15⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	DynElctn .05e	6	18	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1⅜	Dynall .08t	5	1	2⅜	2¼	2¼—	¼
10⅜	4⅜	Dur Tst .25b	7	6	6½	6⅜	6½	

E

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. close
12⅜	7⅛	E Systm .80	4	25	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
10¼	3⅜	EriSchels .36	13	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
28⅞	10½	EssexD .10r	9	26	20⅜	19¼	19¼—	¼
4½	1⅜	EstnAir .211	2	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
15⅞	11	Esta Co 1.10	4	40	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
⅞	⅜	Eckman Cp	8	3	1	15-16	15-16+1-16	
29¼	16⅜	EdisBr 1.29t	3	33	28	27¼	27½—	⅜
4⅛	1⅛	Edmos .07p	8	3	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅞	2⅜	Edo Corp	5	2	3	3	2 —	⅛
5½	3⅜	Edwards .20	3	11	5	4⅜	5 +	⅛
5	1⅛	Elcor Chm	19	23	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
11⅜	8⅜	Electros .80	5	10	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜+	⅜
1⅜	1⅛	Elect Assist	3	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
10⅜	7	ELT Inc	4	18	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
7¼	2⅜	Esq Rad El	2	10	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛—	⅜
7⅛	2⅜	Eutinac .30t	6	1	4½	4½	4½	
9⅜	3⅜	EvanAir .88b	4	1	3⅜	3¼	3¼—	⅛
12½	3¼	Execut .24b		4	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛

F

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. close
3⅞	1⅜	Fab Ind	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
8⅜	4	FabrCtr .05	4	4	5¼	5	5¼	
7¼	1	FairInd .20b	3	27	3½	2⅛	3½+	⅜
20½	7⅛	Falcons .10e	4	29	19	18⅛	19 +	½
7⅞	2⅜	Fam Dol Str	8	8	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞+	⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Family Rec	10	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅛	1⅜	Fash Fbs .32t		41	1⅞	1	1	-⅛
6⅛	3½	FDI Inc		14	3⅛	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
4½	1⅜	Fed Resrces	32	16	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛+	⅜
21⅜	7½	FedMart .60b	6	18	10⅛	10	20 —	⅜
5	3⅜	Feiswey .32	4	13	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3⅜	1⅜	Fibrebrd wt		1	2	3	3	
25⅛	6⅜	FidelCo 2.76e	3	2	8⅜	8½	8⅜+	⅛
6	2	Filmways	3	18	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
12¼	5⅜	FinSanB .20	4	1	7¼	7¼	7¼+	¼
1 1-16	4⅜	FinGen .30b	4	8	4⅜	4½	4⅞—	⅛
13⅜	7	Fst Conn 1a	9	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
21⅞	4	Fst Da 1.75p	2	16	4⅜	4	4⅛+	⅛
2⅜	1⅜	1st Dasv wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3	1⅛	Fst Hartfrd		2	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	
5	⅜	Fst Rlty .lov	2	26	⅞	⅞	⅞	
16⅛	5⅛	FstSL Sh .48	4	10	8	8	8 —	⅛
14½	2⅜	Fst Va 1.26e		3	3⅜	3½	3½—	⅛
1¼	½	FstVaMt wt		10	½	½	½	
12½	4⅜	Fstmark .24	3	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
10⅜	3⅜	FlaSteel .40t	1	1	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
3¼	2	Fishman .20	28	x3	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Fleetglad .12		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11⅛	5⅜	Flight Safty		5	1	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
2½	⅜	Flock Ind		7	10	⅜	⅜	⅜
7⅜	2⅛	FlaRck 10e	3	20	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	¼
8	2⅜	Foodram Sp	3	4	4⅜	4½	4⅜+	⅛
11⅛	5⅜	FocStsB .24	4	10	6	6	6 —	⅛
5⅛	1⅞	FrankR .08p	33	3	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
8⅛	4⅜	FrankNt .32	6	x9	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
47	14	Fresnio .80b	5	55	32½	30	32 +	1½
21	6⅜	Frightronic	16	17	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
10⅜	5⅜	Frischs .20b	6	4	6⅜	6¼	6½—	¼
4⅜	4	Frontier Air	4	7	5	5	5	
3⅜	1⅜	FrontAir wt		1	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛

G

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. close
5⅜	2⅜	Garcia Corp	16	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16½	7¼	Gearhart .36	9	103	15⅞	13	15⅛—	⅛
1⅞	⅜	Gen Builders	6	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7¼	3⅜	Gen Interior	7	55	7¼	7	7	
4⅜	1	Gen Resrch		14	1½	1½	1½	
4⅜	2	Genge Inc	8	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	¼
2⅜	1⅛	Genisco Tch	6	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
14⅞	1⅜	Geon Ind	5	164	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	
5¼	1⅜	Gerber Scl	7	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
15½	8	Giant F .55r	4	1	9½	9½	9½	
27¼	7¼	Giant Y .40a	19	301	15	13½	14⅛+	1⅛
13-16	1⅛	Gilbert Cos	2	1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
3½	1⅜	Gladding Cp	4	9	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞+	⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Glasrock Pr	1	17	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+	⅜
22⅜	15½	Glatfltr 1.40	3	6	19⅛	19½	19½—	⅛
5¼	3½	Globalnd .40	4	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
11⅞	6	Gloucstr En	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	1⅛D
8⅞	2⅜	Glover Inc	5	5	3	3	3	
8	3⅛	Goldblatt .36	7	1	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
3⅜	1⅜	Golden Cycl	17	255	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	1⅞
3⅜	1⅛	Gold W Mob		8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	⅛
2⅜	1⅛	GoldfnInd Cp	31	34	⅜	⅛	⅛	⅛
6⅜	2⅜	Goodrich wt		23	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅛
7⅜	1⅞	GouldInc wt		16	3	3	3	
37½	16¼	Grainger .30	12	26	20⅛	20	20⅛—	⅛
3	⅜	Grandfm Mat		1	1	1	1	
7⅜	2⅜	GrayMf .84i	2	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
4⅜	2⅛	Gr Am Ind	2	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
2⅜	1⅛	GrBasin Pet	6	68	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
15⅞	9	Gt Lk Ch .16	8	15	14⅞	14	14⅛+	⅛
9⅜	4⅛	GtSouth .20t	5	4	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
4⅞	⅛	Greenm .27t		2	⅞	⅞	⅞—1-16	
6⅛	2⅛	GrybdC .20e	6	12	2⅜	2½	2⅜+	⅛
25⅜	8⅜	GRI Cp .20	6	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
13⅜	6	GrossTlc .50	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Group C .22b	3	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
1⅜	13-16	GSC En .05e	8	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3⅛	7⅛	GTI Corp	3	1	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
7½	3-16	GulfMRlt wt		13	3-16	3-16	3-16	
38⅛	21⅜	Gulf Can .80	7	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
6⅛	1⅛	GulfRep Fin	2	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15½	4⅜	Gilstrm LD	2	8	5⅛	5	5⅛	

H

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. close
7¼	⅜	Halco Prod	5		⅞	⅞	⅞	
5½	3	HamsO .15r	2	10	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
13	4⅜	Hanvr Plan	8	41	8⅛	7⅜	8 —	⅛
25	13½	Harland .18	17	13	20	20	20 —	¼
12½	5	Harmn 1.22t	2	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
2⅜	⅝	Harrfld Zdy		8	¾	¾	¾	
25⅜	6⅜	HartzMt Co	14	0	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
1⅜	½	Harvey Grp		1	½	½	½—	⅛
5	2⅛	Hasbro Ind		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	4⅜	Hasting .40b	4	1	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
5⅜	3⅛	HawaiA .10r	3	3	4⅜	4½	4½+	⅛
11⅛	3	Haltmn 1.72e	3	44	4½	4⅜	4½	
7⅜	3⅛	HTG Inc	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
4⅜	2⅜	Hlthvn .23f	6	3	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	
8	2⅜	Hiptmic .15	11	34	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
4	1⅞	Hoffmn Ind	2	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	
56	18⅛	HomeOA .50	11	1	23½	23½	23½—	½
28½	15¼	HormelG .84	5	2	16	16	16	
15⅛	3⅜	HospM 1.61e	3	3	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
1	⅛	HospMtg wt		11	3-16	3-16	3-16	
6	2⅜	House Vi .32	7	4	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
32½	11⅜	Houst O .10h	12	256	30½	29⅛	30 +	⅜

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. close
1⅞	¾	Howell Ind	5	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
38½	17⅜	HubellA 1.20	7	1	22	22	22	
38	16	HubellB 1.20	7	21	23¼	22¾	22¾+	¼
48	21	HudBOG .96	8	18	25	24⅜	24⅜—	⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Hudson Gen		2	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
6⅜	4⅜	Huffmn .48e	3	17	5	4	5 +	⅛
24½	12⅜	HuskyO .50	5	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅜
3½	1⅜	Hycel Inc		13	3⅛	2	2 —	⅛
28⅜	12⅞	HysrFd .40e	4	4	20½	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛

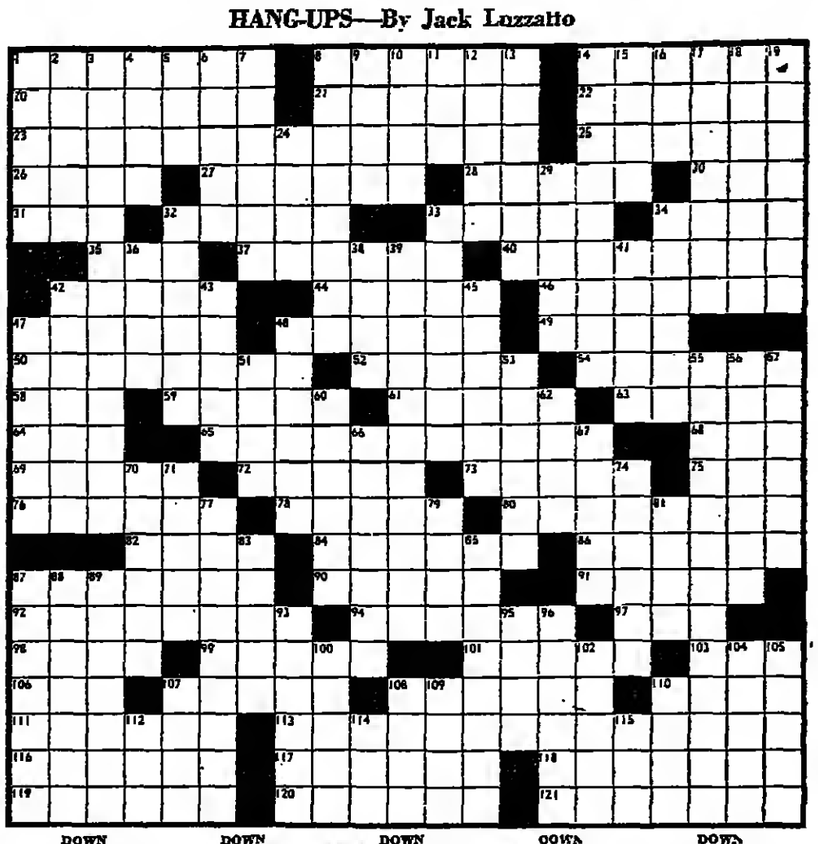
I

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. close
16⅞	8⅛	ICM R 1.83e	3	27	9¼	8⅜	9¼+	⅛
10	5½	IMC Magnet	6	7	9½	9½	9½—	⅜
3⅜	3⅛	ImpChi .35e	3	40	3⅛	3 3-16	3 3-16—	1-16
43⅞	22⅜	ImpO A .80a	10	26	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	½
5⅛	1⅛	IncInterm A		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1⅛	½	Indltnl Svc	16	15	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅛	1⅜	Indlex Corp	40	8	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
7½	2⅛	Instron .20	5	10	2⅛	3	3 —	⅛
2⅛	⅜	Instrum Sys	4	6	⅜	⅜	⅜—	⅛
2⅜	⅝	IntegRe .19f		7	⅞	⅝	⅞+	⅛
3⅜	1½	Intrmedco	28	16	1½	1½	1½	
15-16	¼	Intl Bankrot		11	5-16	5-16	5-16	
13⅛	6⅜	Intl Cour .24	9	6	9	9	9	
6⅜	1⅛	Intl Foodsvc	3	21	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
3⅜	1⅛	InfFunerl S	4	14	1⅛	1⅛	1½	
12	5⅛	IntGenIn .78	3	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅛	⅜	Int Stretch		13	1	1	1	
48	17⅜	IntSyCon .25	16	x2950	24⅛	23	23⅞+	
3	⅝	Interphoto		2	½	½	½—1-16	
15⅞	7	Interpool	4	8	16⅛

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

HANG-UPS—By Jack Luzzatto



ACROSS

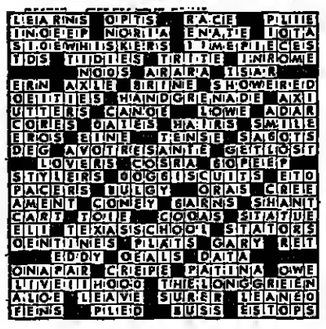
1 Tentative start
8 Leading singers of groups
14 Looped rug fabrics
20 Patient one
21 Pine exudation
22 Italian cheese
23 Offshoot of Dream Street
25 Attack as false
26 Edible tubers
27 Noxious influence
28 Pale color
30 Mountain pass
31 Father of Abner
32 She had a plums
33 Nativity gift
34 Word to a certain squad
35 Chemical prefix
37 Washington fixture
40 Séances
42 Plant world
44 Tut's gait
46 Scourges
47 "——— Bergère"
48 Unable to resist
49 What "this gun" was for
50 Knowing the answers
52 Giant-killer
54 Mild expletives
56 Car starter: Abbr.
59 Calif. Indians
61 Follow
63 Hide the loot
64 Sass
65 Mischievous spirit
68 Indian of West
69 Summoo things past
72 Italian city
73 Dignified
75 Point of a mango
76 Intensity
78 Cavils
80 Small delivery cycle
82 Last drop
84 More depressed
86 Start the tapes
87 Halévy opera
90 Tasting of fat
91 Scares of drivers
93 Cousins for Dracula
94 ——— knowledge
97 Plure formation: Abbr.
98 Like a grain
99 ——— la Paix
101 Knowledge: Suffix
103 Blockhead
106 Explosive
107 Sufficient
108 Pop-concert favorite
110 Fish
111 With hand on hip
113 Baque et al.
116 Painter of bathers
117 French schools
118 Extra printed supplement
119 Third or master's
120 Settles a debt
121 Joyce subject

DOWN

1 Morlise's partner
2 Filed and ready
3 Macabre master
4 Querying grunts
5 Leftover
6 Secondary theorem
7 Exhausts
8 Self-assurance
9 Pack of paper
10 Island: Sp.
11 Wire measure
12 ——— one
13 Dorothy of mysteries
14 Hair-raising hair
15 "When in ——— ..."
16 Ovril's aide
17 Adding flavor
18 Dine like Henry VIII
19 Like Eddie Canter
24 Valne
29 Isle of Man's sea
32 Shredded, as documents
38 Whimpering
39 Churchillian hour
36 Of animal life
38 Mars
39 Séance V.I.P.
41 Nuvires: Var.
42 Pardon
43 Spilling over
45 Contacts, e.g.
47 Thwarted
48 Romp
51 Book after Joel
53 Rock instrument
55 Points of quick return
56 Worldly goods
57 Ancient coin
60 Grown hot
62 Biblical salesman
66 On the way
67 Mr. Gates
70 Mess-hall chore
71 Hackle-raising
74 Balky person
77 Croak of the raven
79 Location
81 Norse hero
83 Costume
85 Monocle
87 Gymnast's body suit
88 "I'm ——— Doodle Dandy"
89 Flying swiftly
92 Colorp
95 Singular person
96 "I'd do anything ———"
100 Unfreeze the wings
102 Powerful person
104 Cave
105 Goes hungry
107 Long-run Broadway man
108 Mr. Dracula
109 ——— eyed (staring wildly)
110 Handle a saber
112 African kingdom: Abbr.
114 Goal at Everest
115 Farmer abbr. for 48th state

+ B BBB B B BB

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Fair
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Overcast
ANKARA	12	54	Cloudy
ATHENS	18	64	Rain
BEIRUT	25	77	Cloudy
BELGRADE	5	41	Rain
BERLIN	8	46	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	7	45	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	7	45	Cloudy
CAIRO	18	64	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	18	64	Fair
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Cloudy
DUBLIN	18	64	Fair
EDINBURGH	6	43	Cloudy
FLORENCE	18	64	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	52	Overcast
GENEVA	12	54	Cloudy
HELSINKI	3	38	Overcast
ISTANBUL	15	59	Rain
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Cloudy
LISBON	17	63	Fair
LONDON	13	55	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Fair
MADRID	14	57	Fair
MILAN	8	46	Fog
MONTREAL	1	34	Foggy
MOSCOW	1	34	Overcast
MUNICH	1	34	Cloudy
NEW YORK	10	50	Fair
NICE	16	61	Fair
OSLO	−1	30	Rain
PARIS	3	37	Overcast
PRAGUE	1	34	Fog
ROME	15	59	Cloudy
SOFIA	6	43	Rain
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Cloudy
TEHRAN	12	54	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	26	79	Cloudy
TUNIS	17	63	Cloudy
VENICE	11	52	Cloudy
VIENNA	6	43	Cloudy
WARSAW	5	41	Overcast
WASHINGTON	12	54	Fair
ZURICH	2	36	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

November 8, 1974

The unit asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$5.24
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd	$6.25
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:	
— (d) Globvalor	SF46.50
(w) Apollo (Tempus) Ind-pr.	SF71.13
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	670.45
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$6.48
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$3.60
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:	
— (w) Fund of Australia	Aus$4.82
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.67
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.46
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF778.75
— (d) Conbar	SF681.00
— (d) Grobar	SF430.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF739.00
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.	$30.10
(w) Browninvest	$12.07
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$10.03
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	$4.19
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$10.64
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$8.02
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF375
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$578.05
(w) Convert.Fd Int.A Certs.	$6.37
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$9.63
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$6.72
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (o) Canasec	SF562.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF74.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF62.50
— (d) Energivalor	SF71.50
— (d) Usec	SF592.00
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF106.00
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$3.82
C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$10.38
— (w) BIF Growth Fund (see Capital Int'l)	
— (w) BIF Japan Fund (see Capital Int'l)	
— (w) C.S. America Fd.	$7.70
— (w) C.S. Income Fd.	$8.22
(w) D.G.C.	$35.23
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$1.79
(d) Delta Multifund	$7.31
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 7,398
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.42
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$9.10
(w) Dr. Interct. Inv. Fd.	$11.62
(w) Europe Obligations	LF874
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$5.82
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitania	$7.34
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$12.46
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$17.42
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$7.78
(d) Fiducem	BF777
(w) First Fund	$14.09
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$22.58
(d) First Security Can. Fd.	$10.18
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$48.26
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$14.28
(w) Fooselex Knoe Fr.	SF1.703
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF89.34
(d) Fonditalia	$9.31
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.08
(o) Fund of N.Y (ex-div.)	$0.05
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$6.05
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$14.05
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$3.02
— (w) Berry Fac. Fd Ltd.	$18.06
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$3.14
(w) Guardian Gt. Fd. Int'l.	$6.51
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV	$4,762.29
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$18.71
(d) Icofund	$9.21
(w) Ingrow	$23.00
(d) Interfix	SF294.55
(d) Interfund S.A.	$5.30
(d) Interfitalia	Lire 6,764
(w) Intermarket Fund	$99.23
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$20.97
(r) Int'l Invest. Network	$10.03
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd	Can $3.25
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.53
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.75
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$21.14
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$6.18
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A	$7.71
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$11.64
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$3C.60
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$10.36
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$42.97
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$29.19
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$10.86
(d) KB Income Fund	SF1.400
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int.F	$8.10
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$12.93
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$22.47
L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:	
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.	SF340.00
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF356.00
(w) Luxfund	$16.92
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.09
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.67
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$5.18
(w) N.A.M.F.	$34.57
(w) Nippon Fund	$22.28
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.21
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$7.55
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd Inc.	$1.535
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.16
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$15.93
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,785
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,207
(d) Rentinvest	LF748
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.63
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.72
— (d) Global Fund	$3.99
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF48.70
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$10.32
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Realty	$13.90
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$4.50
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$4.52
S.M.G. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF22.98
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF1.26
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.	$6.37
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM79.60
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,433
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,021
(d) Soros Fund	$123.26
(w) Star Fund	$5.83
(r) Suez Int'l Venture Inc.	$3.50
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF420.00
— (d) Intervalor	SF59.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF268.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF173.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select.	SF78.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF77.12
(w) Talent Global Fund	$6.31
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$17.79
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$34.28
(w) Transpacific Fund	$11.94
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist.	$0.91
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.12
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l	$1.99½
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (o) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF32.25
— (d) Good Invest.	SF71.25
— (d) Convert-Invest.	SF72.00
— (o) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF98.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF72.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF87.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest.	SF53.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest.	SF252.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF370.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF130.00
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantefonds	DM14.55
— (d) Europafonds	DM23.45
— (d) Omifonds	DM17.25
— (d) Unirenta	DM40.00
— (d) Unispecial I	DM45.80
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd.	$2.15
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$10.60
(w) Western Growth Fo.	$4.51
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,050.61
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,177.78
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$357.30
(w) Worldwide Securities	$31.33
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,812.42

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; : — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; s — asked.

BOOKS

TATTOO

By Earl Thompson. Putnam. 588 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHY did I keep plowing on through Earl Thompson's second novel, "Tattoo," as if the whole world depended on what happens to Mr. Thompson's hero, Jack Odd Anderson (or Odd Jack Anderson, as his service records refer to him)? It wasn't out of my fascination with the author's first novel, "Garden of Sand," in which Mr. Thompson took the gamble of describing Jack's seduction of his mother, yet won himself a believable and touching story of a poor Kansas boy growing to troubled adolescence. After all, "Tattoo" takes up a later phase of Jack's young life (at the book's opening, he is living with his grandparents in a trailer camp in Wichita, Kansas, and his mother, in jail for "papering a town with bad checks," is more or less out of the picture for the time being). And one doesn't usually expect sequels to live up to their precedents.

Nor was I riveted to "Tattoo" simply because Mr. Thompson continues to gamble on writing scenes that most writers would shy away from: scenes like the one in which Jack drops in one night on a sex-hungry old woman who lives next door, only to find her butchered on her living-room floor, with her pet cats lapping up her blood; or the one in which a squad of Navy recruits decide to beat up one fat old prostitute, or the one in which Jack, while *stationed on* postwar Okinawa, pays a bounty to go "Jap-hunting" and proudly wins a skull for a souvenir. After all, it is not the mere presence of such violence and sexuality that makes a fiction compelling; it is what the author does with them.

Nor can I *attribute* my interest in "Tattoo" purely to Mr. Thompson's gift for storytelling—his ability to write the fight scenes between Jack and his cronies so as to make the reader's palms damp with sweat, and the love scenes between Jack and his dozens of women so as to inspire laughter or terror as the encounters move him: his success in having set his hero up and knocked him down repeatedly without ever alienating the reader's hopes for him, or his uncanny knack for piloting the seamiest side of a flat Midwestern social milieu and making it seem as vital and animated as a Bruegel village scene (and as joyously obscene).

It can't be storytelling alone that held me, because when I stop and consider Mr. Thompson's craft carefully, I realize it is actually rather crude. Come to think of it, he telegraphs his punches pages before they come: he relies far too heavily on a single device of scene shifting (the rather cumbersome one of leaping to a climatic point in the subsequent action and then filling in intervening events with new exposition), and he frequently turns out prose that never seems to have gotten the benefits of polishing ("Then he ran the hoist back up as Tompkins' taxi wobbled away, him urging the young man at the stern sweep to greater speed").

No, for all Mr. Thompson's considerable talent, it was not his narrative power, his raw material or the fascination of his earlier book that drew me so willingly through "Tattoo." What is even more interesting, I think, is Mr. Thompson's visible struggle to transmit his raw material into *fiction*.

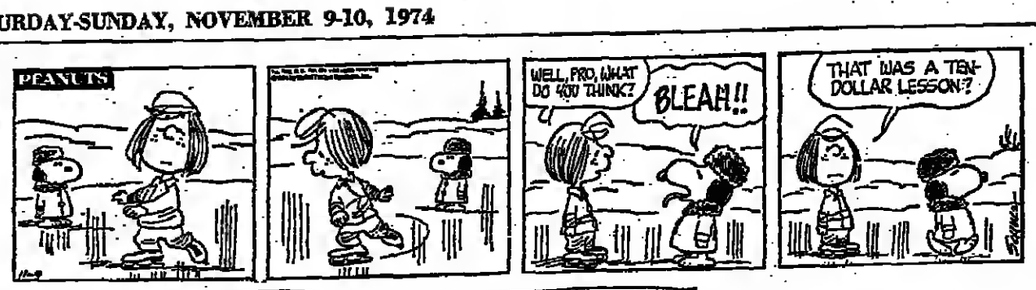
It is pretty obvious that the author is writing his own life story. Not only does his biography *seem closely to approximate* his hero's, but he also has a tendency to use the third-person singular point of view as if it were an extension of Jack's fantasies, and there are any number of incidents in the story that have so little thematic connection to the book that one is forced to conclude that they are included because they actually happened.

On the other hand, Mr. Thompson's determination to forge resonant symbols out of his experience is also evident on almost every page. It is apparent in the grandfather's contrapuntal venting of spleen against the system that has kept himself, his family and his social class down. It is evident in Jack's growing belief that no matter how hard he fights to improve himself, he is forever stamped by his origins, by his blood even, and condemned to remain an odd man out. And it is manifest in the novel's title, "Tattoo," which refers both to the drumbeat of reality that calls Jack back into the armed service (the only milieu in which he can find a niche) and to the indelible pattern that is needled on his arm.

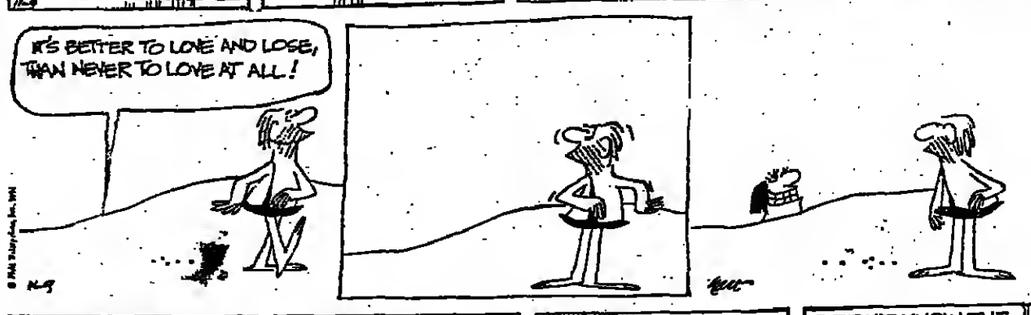
I don't think Mr. Thompson finally wins his struggle. The raw, *undigested quality of his* material overwhelms what is patterned and universal in his novel. (One thinks of Thomas Wolfe forever losing out to his compulsion to say absolutely everything.) But the raw material is deeply powerful: the art is effective as far as it goes, and the tension between the two is interesting enough to make one hope that Mr. Thompson goes on living as recklessly as he has up until now, and continues to put his life into novels.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

PEANUTS



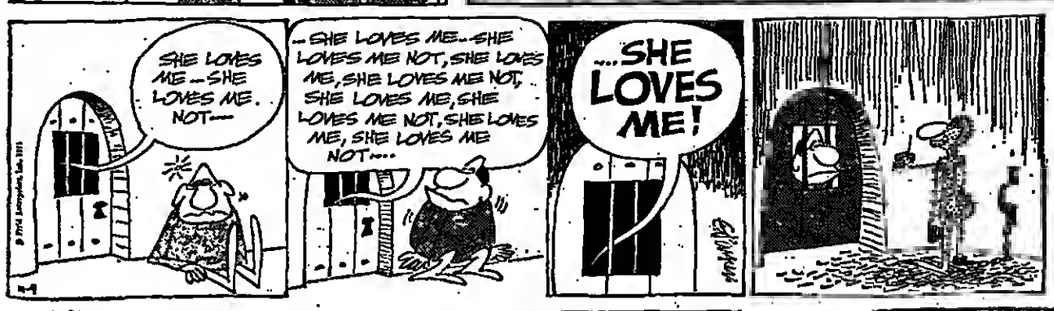
B.C.



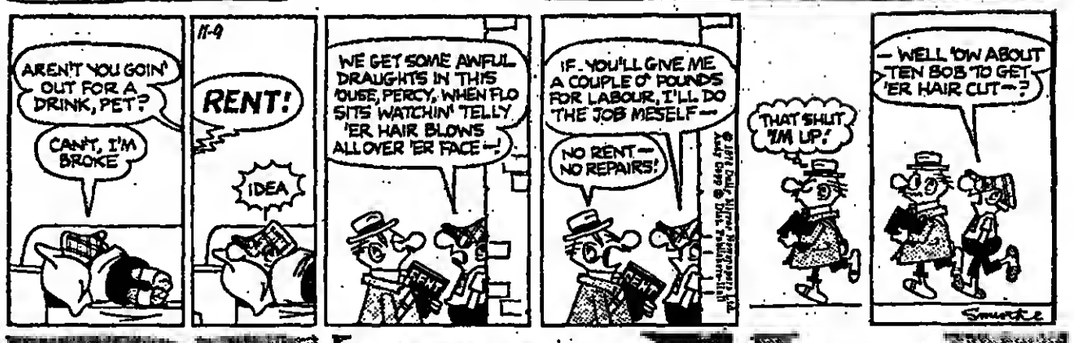
BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

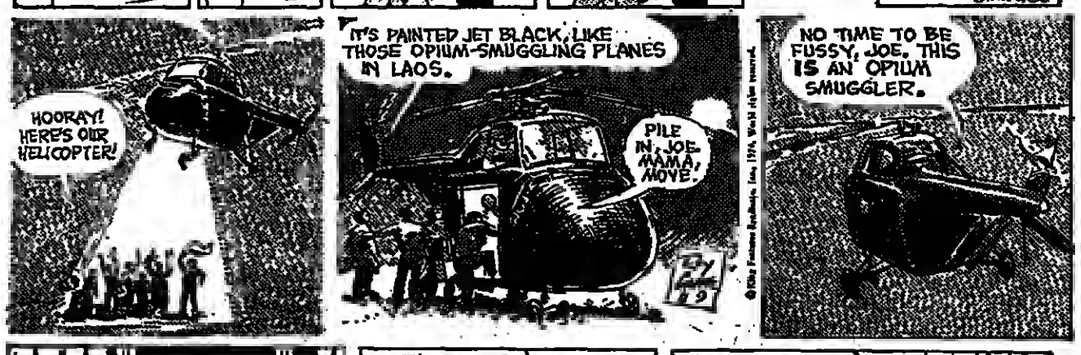
WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



BUZ SAWYER



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BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

USHOE

RUFOR

KILLEY

RACCIT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

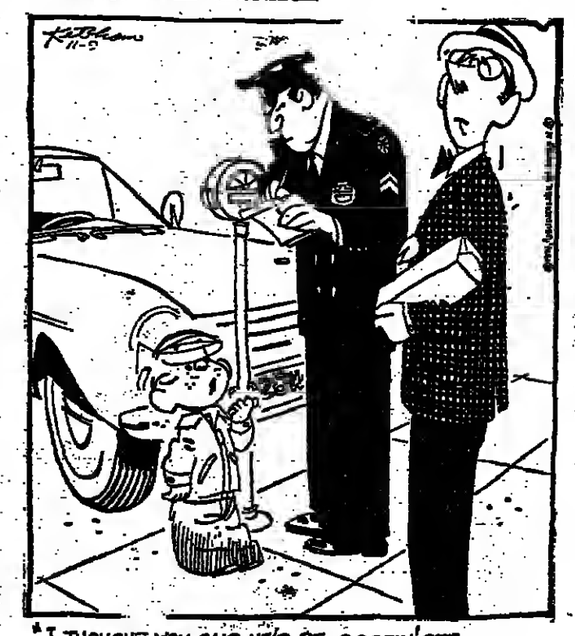
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AUDIT SOLAR DABBLE BESIDE

Answer: "Take it when tired"—A REST

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I THOUGHT YOU SAID HE'D BE GOOFIN' OFF AT THIS TIME OF DAY..."

WFL Southmen Defeat Chicago

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (UPI).—The Memphis Southmen are so dominant in the World Football League that last night they inserted an offensive guard at fullback and he scored a touchdown against the Chicago Fire in a 49-24 rout.

The Southmen have had problems at fullback since Willie Spencer, their 20-year-old rookie, suffered a knee injury three weeks ago and was lost for the season. Memphis led by 17 points with minutes to play when offensive guard Bracy Bonham got a chance to play fullback against Chicago. The 6-foot-2 240-pound guard, who last scored a touchdown in junior high school, promptly barreled into the end zone from some six yards out for the final score.

Memphis took the opening kickoff and drove 63 yards, with J.J. Jennings scoring from two yards out. Chicago came back with a 54-yard TD pass from Bill Cappelman to Lonnie Crittenden and a 59-yard scoring run by Cyril Pinder.

The Southmen picked up three points on a 27-yard field goal by Bob Hetter and went into the lead to stay on a three-yard run by John Harvey. Jennings scored again in the second quarter from two yards out to give Memphis a 25-16 lead at the half. Harvey also scored on a 29-yard run and Chicago got a 29-yard TD pass from Cappelman to Bob Wyatt.

Memphis then turned the game into a runaway with two touchdowns in the closing minutes. Denny White threw 29 yards to Edward Marshall for one score and set up Bonham's six-yard run with a 22-yard pass to Marshall.

Blazers 23, Storm 0

In the only other WFL game last night, Florida—which gained the Eastern Division title Wednesday night when Charlotte lost to Shreveport—defeated Portland, 3-0.

Rookie Tommy Reamon scored three touchdowns on runs of one, three and three yards and Bob Davis passed for two action points. The loss all but eliminated the Storm from playoff competition, dropping them to 7-11-1.

Florida quarterback Bob Davis (left) chases his fumble as he is hit by Portland's Jerry Inman. — UPI

Dahlia Draws Post No. 3 for International Race

LAUREL, Md., Nov. 8 (NYT).—Dahlia, the Kentucky-bred filly who has raced brilliantly in Europe through most of her career and is favored to win the $150,000 Washington, D.C., International tomorrow for the second time, drew the No. 3 post position yesterday.

Dahlia will be the embodiment of internationalism in the 23d running of the race at Laurel. Her owner is Nelson Bunker Hunt, a wealthy oil executive from Dallas. Her trainer is Maurice Zilber, an Egyptian-born French citizen. And her rider will be Englishman Lester Piggott. Because she has registered most of her successes in France, 4-year-old Dahlia will represent that country, as she did last year.

France will be represented by two other horses: Admetus, at post 5, and Margouillat, post 9. But there will be no common betting interest. Each horse is backed separately. The other nations represented are the United States—with Desert Vixen, post 6; Big Spruce, No. 4; Golden Don, No. 8—England with Coup de Feu, No. 1; West Germany with Marduk, No. 7, and Ireland with Mistigri at post 2.

The long-range betting line has Dahlia favored at 7 to 5, but it is reasonably certain that she will be bet down to odds-on by the time the field of nine gets away. Her closest competition is expected to come from Big Spruce, representing the Eimendorf interests, trained by Victor Nickerson. The 5-year-old Big Spruce has had the misfortune of competing against Dahlia in two of the latter's three races on this continent, and finishing second each time—in last year's International and the Canadian National last month.

Desert Vixen, who is owned by Harry Mangurian and trained by Tommy Root, is the only other filly in the race and is likely to attract about as much betting support as Big Spruce. Root had Desert Vixen out for a trial on the turf course yesterday—the International is at 1 1/2 miles on the turf—and the trainer was pleased with her showing.

After Desert Vixen breezed three-eighths of a mile in 0:37 Root said, "She took to the grass fine. Her action was excellent, but it was a short workout. It will be interesting to find out how she can handle the real long distance."

The race shapes up as a showdown among these three. Golden Don and Margouillat are accorded middling chances of offering some sort of opposition to the big three, but the others are conceded to be outsiders.

United Press International

FAVORED FILLY—Dahlia (right), who is being picked to win the Washington, D.C., International again on Saturday, is given a walk over the Laurel track turf.

Rivelino Is Suspended For Attacking Official

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Brazilian soccer star Rivelino has been suspended for five matches for allegedly attacking a linesman during a match between his team, Corintians, and Botafogo of Ribeirao Preto.

The five-day suspension apparently was forced by pressure exerted by the public and sports authorities, who asked the disciplinary committee to spare the international star the stiffest sentence which could have been applied—suspension for one or two years.

Data Processing Being Used To Groom Russian Athletes

BONN, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Talent, guts and hard training are no longer sufficient to produce record-shattering athletes in virtually all fields of sport. More and more, electronic data-processing techniques are behind the victories of sportsmen and women in their specialties.

In the Soviet Union, which for more than a decade has been dominating the international sports scene along with the United States, "for about 15 years, computers have been used in sports activities, not only for research work but in actual competition as well," says the West German sports magazine Deutsches Sportecho.

In a report from its Moscow correspondent Heinz Machatschek, Sportecho said that the "data-processing technique is evaluating results in the various sporting events in such a way that it is no longer difficult to create large information systems."

"Our experts are now working in all fields of sports," Sportecho quoted V. S. Roditshenko, a data-processing expert in the Soviet Union's Committee of Sport, as saying.

For the Russians, who will host the 1980 summer Olympiad in Moscow, the computerized training and build-up system has borne fruit, especially in track and field.

Athletes like sprinter Valeri Borsow, who captured two gold medals at the 1972 Munich Olympics; triple-jumper Victor Sanyeyev, hammer-thrower Anatoli Bondarshuk and woman shot-putter Faina Melnik have forged their way into the top international sports circle.

"For us," Sportecho quoted Roditshenko as saying, "track and field is a sport with objective parameters."

But the data-processing system has also proved to be a major success in such sports as figure skating and gymnastics.

In figure skating, Ludmilla Belousova and Oleg Protopov for years held a virtually unchallenged monopoly in the pairs event, and in gymnastics, Russia emerged as the most successful nation from the recent world championships in the Bulgarian Black Sea resort town of Varna, taking six gold medals, 10 silvers and five bronzes.

The computerized evaluation and planning system, however, has not yet been applied in such events as wrestling or boxing.

"In those specialties, we rely on data processed by our Polish friends, who used 'robots' at the world wrestling championships in Katowice," Sportecho quoted Roditshenko as saying.

Roditshenko said that the system which Russian computer experts used in last year's World Ice Hockey Championships in Moscow "proved to be a success." The Russian team won with the gold medal.

Roditshenko said that the system "provided a diversified analysis of the actions of each player in the tournament."

U.K. Bout Postponed

LONDON, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Monday's scheduled British heavyweight title fight between Danny McAlinden and Bunny Johnson had to be postponed today because Johnson is suffering from a virus infection.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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NBA's Clubowners Make Landmark Decision

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (NYT).—Not long after Simon Gourdine joined the National Basketball Association as an aide to Commissioner Walter Kennedy four years ago, they were attempting to unwind in their offices from another full-court press by one of their contentious clubowners.

"You look tired," Gourdine said.

"I don't know how much more of this I can take," the commissioner replied.

"But you enjoy it," Gourdine said.

"I do," Kennedy agreed, "but I'm reaching the point where it's beginning to affect my health. Play your card right and you might have my job someday."

"I'd love that," Gourdine said.

"Are you kidding?" Kennedy said.

"Not at all," Gourdine said. "I don't mean tomorrow or the next day, but maybe someday."

"Maybe someday," Kennedy said.

Simon Gourdine got closer to someday yesterday. In a vote of the clubowners, who traditionally can't agree on whether the sun is shining, he was selected unanimously as the deputy commissioner, the first time the NBA has knighted anyone with that title.

It doesn't mean that he automatically will succeed Kennedy when the commissioner's resignation takes effect June 1, but it does mean that the 34-year-old attorney is now the most obvious potential successor. It also means, according to the NBA constitution, that "on the resignation, incapacity, absence or death of the commissioner, the deputy commissioner shall assume the duties of the commissioner and all his rights and powers and continue as such until the return of the commissioner or until a new commissioner is elected." If the clubowners don't select someone else as Kennedy's successor by June 1, then Gourdine is the commissioner until they choose someone else, or until they choose him.

One other thing. Gourdine is black. He is the first black deputy commissioner in major league sports. But he would prefer to be thought of as just the first Simon.

"I don't think being black has helped me as much as some people think it has," he says. "Some people think that just because so many players and so many coaches are black, a black commissioner would be important. But the coaches and the players just want you to be fair. There's a certain kinship between blacks, just as there's a kinship between the Irish or between the Italians, but I remember the first time I dealt with a players' association committee, Oscar Robertson was on it. He was glad to see me but than it was time to get on with it. Players, black or white, just want you to be fair."

Owners, black or white, also want him to be fair.

"I like to think I have been fair," he says. "I've made recommendations to the commissioner that went against certain owners one time, and that were in their favor another time. That's what the merits of those cases called for. I want the owners to say, 'All right, I lost that one but, if the merits are on my side, I'll win the next one.' The only way to command respect is to be evenhanded in every case. To be fair."

He learned to be fair as one of seven children of a laborer in a chemical plant.

"In a big family, when your father wasn't making much money, you had to be fair," he said. "You knew you couldn't take all the food on the platter. You knew you had to share. I think I really realized that when I went on to City College from Commerce High School, because I knew that my parents were making an economic sacrifice by letting me go to school instead of making me go out and get a job."

While at Fordham Law School, he worked as a student assistant to Robert Morgenthau in the U.S. Attorney's office.

"I was getting $3 a day," he recalls, "and I worked from 9 to 6, but from 7 to 11 at night I worked in the post office for $3 an hour. I was getting married that year."

Basic Credentials

Kennedy says of Gourdine's basic credentials:

"First of all, Simon gets along with people. He's quick to grasp a situation in an area where there are no precedents. He's totally aware of the litigation we're involved in. He checks out every trade by telephone with the teams involved. He runs the college draft. He came into the NBA from business—he was an attorney with the Celanese Corporation after working the U.S. Attorney's office after he returned from Vietnam, where he was a captain. And he's not a 'yes man,' he's never hesitated to tell me he didn't totally agree with me."

Kennedy obviously thinks Gourdine is qualified to be the commissioner someday. So does at least one clubowner.

"I'm glad you got the job," that clubowner told him yesterday. "When you're back in the office, I'll call you with a problem."

ABA Standings

EAST	W	L	Pct	GB
Kentucky	6	1	.900	—
New York	8	4	.667	2
Virginia	3	6	.333	5 1/2
St. Louis	4	8	.333	6
Memphis	3	8	.273	6 1/2
WEST				
Denver	8	2	.800	—
San Antonio	7	4	.636	1 1/2
Indiana	3	6	.375	4
San Diego	6	6	.333	4 1/2
Utah	4	8	.333	5

Thursday's Game

Utah 107, Virginia 96 (Boone 28, Malone 15; Coombs 31, Irvine 17).

NBA Results

Thursday's Games

Atlanta 109, Phoenix 100 (Brown 24, Sojourner 10; Scott 31, Erickson 23).

Houston 103, Milwaukee 93 (Tomjanovich 22, Abdul 20; Dandridge 22, Thompson 22).

Seattle 104, Golden State 93 (Brown 31, Burleson 17; Wilkes 27, Barry 10).

NHL Results

Thursday's Games

Vancouver 6, Kansas City 4 (Dailey, Bordeleau, O'Flaherty, Gould, Meehan, Oddleifson; McEhmury, Crashley, Burns, Gilbert).

Philadelphia 2, Minnesota 6 (MacLeish, Barber).

Los Angeles 5, Pittsburgh 3 (Maloney, Marseille, Corrigan, Williams, Goring; Hadfield, Kelly, Owchar).

Boston 10, Washington 4 (Orr 6, Savard, Marcotte, Forbes, Cashman, Bucyk, Esposito, Sheppard; Williams, G Smith, Gryp, Dupere).

WHA Result

Thursday's Games

Indianapolis 3, San Diego 6 (Walters, Whitlock, McKenzie).

Individual Pro Football Statistics

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Rushing

	Att	Yds	Avg	TD
Simpson, Buffalo	165	705	4.3	2
Woods, S.D.	111	679	6.1	4
Armstrong, Den.	126	637	5.0	4
Cunningham, N.E.	135	623	5.0	7
Hubbard, Oakland	128	580	4.5	2
Herron, N.E.	121	491	4.1	4
Csonka, Miami	125	474	3.8	6
Davis Oakland	105	488	4.5	2
Mitchell, Baltimore	121	420	6.5	4
Harris, Pittsburgh	96	417	4.3	4

Touchdowns

	TD	Pts
Cunningham, N.E.	9	54
Curtis, Cin.	8	48
Armstrong, Den.	7	42
Herron, N.E.	7	42
Csonka, Mia.	6	36
B. Clark, Cin.	6	36
Woods, S.D.	6	36
Branch, Oak.	6	36

Kicking

	EP	FG	Pts
Gerela, Pitt.	21	16	51
Leypoldt, Buff.	17	11	50
Blanda, Oak.	26	7	47
J. Smith, N.E.	29	6	47
Cockroft, Cle.	18	6	42
Stenerud, K.C.	17	7	38
Butler, Hou	17	7	38
Turner, Den.	16	6	34

Passing (80 Attempts)

	Att	Comp	Pct	Yds	TD
Anderson, Cin.	190	137	64.6	1,768	14
Ferguson, Buffalo	140	83	59.3	1,143	10
Stabler, Oakland	182	93	51.1	1,375	15
Johnson, Den.	133	67	50.4	1,012	6
Plunkett, N.E.	180	95	52.3	1,363	14
Pastorini, Houston	124	74	59.7	965	4
Griese, Miami	172	103	56.5	1,319	8
Fouts, S.D.	205	104	50.7	1,554	8
Gilliam, Pittsburgh	198	91	46.0	1,205	4
Jones, Baltimore	164	82	50.0	975	3

Receiving

	No	Yds	Avg	TD
Branch, Oakland	34	628	18.5	8
Mitchell, Baltimore	32	228	7.1	0
Burrough, Houston	30	424	14.1	1
Garrison, S.D.	28	445	15.6	3
Rashad, Buffalo	28	354	12.8	4
Podolak, K.C.	28	190	6.8	6
Knight, N.Y.	25	329	13.6	2
Little, Den.	26	337	13.0	0
Ricker, N.E.	24	384	16.6	4
B. Clark, Cin.	23	106	8.4	1

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Rushing

	Att	Yds	Avg	TD
McCutcheon, L.A.	148	710	4.9	3
Foreman, Minnesota	141	566	4.6	7
Hill, Dallas	115	517	4.5	5
Jackson, S.F.	103	484	4.7	0
Sullivan, Philadelphia	124	458	3.4	6
Brockington, G.B.	143	432	3.6	6
Metcalf St L.	83	424	5.1	3
Otis, St. L.	86	384	4.4	1
Phillips, N.O.	105	357	3.4	2
Schreiber, S.F.	97	348	3.6	1

Touchdowns

	TD	Pts
Foreman, Minn.	11	66
Sullivan, Phil.	6	36
Anderson, St L.	6	36
Hill, Dallas	5	30
Gray, St. L.	5	30
Metcalf, St L.	4	24
Johnson, N.Y.	4	24
McCutcheon, L.A.	4	24

Kicking

	EP	FG	Pts
Marcol, G.B.	16	14	52
Moseley, Wash.	16	11	49
Mann Detroit	6	13	45
Cox, Minn.	18	9	45
Bakken, St. L.	21	7	42
Dempsey, Phil.	14	8	38
Gossett, S.F.	10	9	37
Ray, L.A.	14	7	35

Passing (80 Attempts)

	Att	Comp	Pct	Yds	TD
Hart, St. L.	166	85	51.2	1,144	13
Jurgensen, Washington	122	79	64.8	808	9
Tarkenton Minnesota	216	123	56.6	1,576	6
Munson, Detroit	222	125	56.3	1,656	7
Kilmer, Washington	128	74	58.7	822	4
Gabriel, Phil.	233	133	57.1	1,523	5
Staubach, Dallas	216	122	56.5	1,604	6
Snead, S.F.	128	78	60.9	764	4
Huff, Chicago	309	154	49.8	1,307	6
Sadi, G.B.	130	62	47.7	779	5

Receiving

	No	Yds	Avg	TD
Pearson, Dallas	42	765	18.2	1
Carmichael Philadelphia	35	442	12.6	3
Foreman, Minnesota	32	384	12.0	4
Taylor, Washington	31	495	16.1	2
Wade, Chicago	27	527	19.5	1
Jefferson, Washington	27	405	15.0	2
Mazson, N.O.	27	170	6.3	1
Parker, N.O.	26	332	12.6	6
Jessie, Detroit	25	422	16.9	2
L. Walton, Detroit	25	324	13.0	3

In NFL Activity

How the Football Weekend Shapes Up

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK Nov. 8 (NYT).—Here is a preview of the weekend's National Football League games, with won-lost-tied records in parentheses:

American Conference

Pittsburgh (6-1-1) at Cincinnati (5-3)—Victory necessary to sustain Bengals' playoff chances. Doug Dressler is the new fullback replacing injured Booby Clark. Steelers have beaten five straight foes, but none has winning record. They hope to run over Bengals. Choice: Pittsburgh by 3.

Houston (3-5) at Buffalo (7-1)—Three of Oilers' best are questionable—Elvin Bethea, Mack Alston, Fred Willis. Bills have league's best pass-defense figures, in case you didn't know. They are just about No. 1 in every category. Choice: Buffalo by 12.

Cleveland (2-6) at New England (6-2)—Browns will try Brian Sipe at quarterback again. Nick Skorich, the coach, says the team has played well the last three weeks. Because they are new to the pressures of winning, Patriots could fly apart any given Sunday. Choice: New England by 11.

Denver (3-4-1) at Baltimore (1-7)—Both Colt quarterbacks, Bert Jones and Marty Domres, are hurt and doubtful. The replacement is a rookie, Bill Troup. Broncos are soul-searching. They gave this season away. Choice: Denver by 4.

San Diego (2-6) at Kansas City (3-5)—Chiefs are nearing their first losing season since 1963. Len Dawson is hurt again, while Otis Taylor remains out of action. Chargers' quarterback will be Jesse Freitas if Dan Fouts' sore ribs keep him out. Choice: Kansas City by 7.

Interconference

Detroit (4-4) at Oakland (7-1)—Raiders have won seven straight, Lions four. Cliff Branch, Oakland receiver, having big year, may be league's swiftest. Lions have weak running game, which will hurt them here. Choice: Oakland by 11.

Miami (6-2) at New Orleans (3-5)—Don Shula has been uptight in this trying season and his angry suspension of Mercury Morris is example. That gives rookie Benny Malone another chance to shine. Larry Csonka will likely sit this one out, too. Choice: Miami by 12.

Jets (1-7) at Giants (2-6)—Long years of losing by both teams took the sting out of this series. Jets have run out of fullbacks and will play a rookie, Bob Burns. Craig Morton has always looked good against weak teams. Choice: Giants by 6 points.

National Conference

Washington (5-3) at Philadelphia (4-4)—Like the Bengals, Eagles face a last shot at playoffs against inter-division. Redskins expect to play both Sonny Jurgensen and Larry Brown. These teams dislike each other intensely. Choice: Washington by 7.

Chicago (3-5)-Green Bay (3-5) at Milwaukee—John Hadl is the *probable Packer quarterback*, with Jack Concannon hurt and Jerry Tagge forgotten. Because Gary Huff has sprained ankle, Bears may play Bobby Douglass at quarterback, which will change attack from pass to punch. Choice: Green Bay by 6.

San Francisco (2-6) at Dallas (4-4)—Norm Snead, despite sore leg, is supposed to play the second half. Both starting guards are hurt and Dallas pass-rush figures to demolish 49ers. Cowboy kickers, Efren Herrera and Duane Carrell, have helped. Latter is free agent from WFL. Choice: Dallas by 13.

Atlanta (2-6) at Los Angeles (6-2)—Rams have playoff spot locked up but they haven't done much so far. Falcons regroup with discharged coach, Norm Van Brocklin, brooding on his 135-acre pecan farm, where his wife says the trees neither talk back nor fumble. Choice: Los Angeles by 14.

Monday Night

Minnesota (6-2) at St. Louis (7-1)—Cardinals have only two reputable running backs left, Jim Otis and Donny Anderson, with Terry Metcalf limping. So Jim Hart will try to bomb the vulnerable Viking secondary. Choice: Minnesota by 3.

Dolphins Suspend Morris

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (NYT).—Because of missing treatments for his strained right knee and for walking out of the Miami Dolphins camp on Wednesday, Mercury Morris was suspended "indefinitely" yesterday by coach Don Shula.

A spokesman for the Dolphins said that Shula would reconsider the suspension on Monday, after a game against the New Orleans Saints, but would answer no questions on the subject.

Morris, who has gained almost 2,000 yards for Miami during the last two National Football League seasons, has played in only two of eight games this season. He missed treatments on Monday and Tuesday and told Shula on Wednesday, "Go ahead and suspend me."

"It really was the only thing he could do," Morris said. "It's unfortunate that, right at the time when I felt ready to play, this had to happen. But I've been out for so long now, that it really can't make that much difference. I just have to stay in shape both physically and mentally for whenever I do get a chance to play."

Borg Beats Orantes, 6-1, 6-1, In Stockholm Tennis Tourney

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 8 (AP).—Top-seeded Bjorn Borg crushed seventh-seeded Manuel Orantes of Spain, 6-1, 6-1, tonight to advance to the semifinals of the $100,000 Stockholm Open Tennis Tournament.

The 18-year-old, with a whipping serve and topspin forehand, broke Orantes's serve in the third game of the opening set for a 2-1 lead and then made a string of nine games before the Spaniard managed to hold his service.

Orantes, who had lost both his previous indoor matches against Borg, only took fifteen points in the second set.

Borg, who is the third leading money winner so far this season with $169,200, wrapped up the match in 50 minutes. He was injured slightly yesterday in a third-round match against Brian Gottfried of the United States, and said he was disturbed by it all through the match against Orantes.

"I had to give up some points because of the injury," Borg said. "I was lucky Orantes had an off day. This was my best match in this tournament."

In other semifinal matches, Arthur Ashe of the United States beat Juan Gisbert of Spain, 6-1, 6-3; Guillermo Vilas of Argentina beat Raul Ramirez of Mexico, 6-4, 6-2.

Hong Kong Event

HONG KONG, Nov. 7 (AP).—Australia's Ken Rosewall, New Zealand's Onny Parun and American Roscoe Tanner battled their way into the semifinals today of the $50,000 Viceroy Tennis Tournament here.

They joined Australian John Newcombe in the quartet that will play tomorrow for the right to compete for the tournament championship and $9,000 first prize money.

Horse Show Winner

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Dennis Murphy of the United States equestrian team, riding Do Right, won the $2,000 Puissance Stake last night at the National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden.

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North Caro.	8 1/2	Clemson*
*Boston College	8 1/2	Tulane
*Brown	2	Cornell
*Duke	24	Wake Forest
Harvard	5	Princeton*
*Penn St.	6 1/2	N.C. State
Yale	6 1/2	Pennsylvania*
*W. Virginia	7	Syracuse
Air Force	6 1/2	Army*
*Arkansas	9	Rice
*Florida	7	Georgia
Auburn	6 1/2	Miss. St.*
*Northwestern	1 1/2	Indiana
Nebraska	14	Iowa St.*
Wisconsin	9	Iowa*
Oklahoma St.	14	Kansas St.*
*Kentucky	1	Vanderbilt
*Purdue	16 1/2	Minnesota
Texas A-M	8 1/2	SMU*
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*Home team.

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IN AID OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

Art Buchwald

Talking to the Loser

WASHINGTON—In every political contest there is a winner and a loser. You hear a lot from the winner but oothing from the loser. What happens to a defeated candidate? How does he feel?

"Gov. Habadasher," I said.

"Oh, *you still* remember me?" Habadasher smiled.

Buchwald

"You only lost the election Tuesday, Governor."

"People forget fast in this state, son."

"It must be tough to have been a governor and then be turned out by the people. What was the first thought that came to your mind wheo they told you that you had lost the election?"

"I thought about all the good things I had hoped to accomplish for this state—the unfinished business that I had started; the dreams that were shattered by an electorate that didn't understand what I was trying to do."

"That's very nice Governor But what were you really thinking?"

"Well, if you want me to level with you, the first thought that came to mind was 'Damn, there goes my helicopter.' You know, I really got to love that helicopter. It would land right out there on the front lawn and zoom! I was above all the traffic and the stinking congestion and lousy air down there and I could get to the football game in 15 minutes. There's no feeling like it."

"No one could fault you for thinking that. Do you blame anyone for losing the election?"

* * *

"I blame myself, only myself. Of course, I had lousy TV commercials. I mean they really stank. But every time I complained, they told me I didn't know anything about show business. And those infantile newspaper ads didn't help me any, nor did my campaign staff who seemed to be drunk every time I needed them. And I'll tell you this—I got creamed because some *idiot was running for senator on* the same ticket as I was and his opponent stole all my votes. Except for that, I would say it was my fault."

"That's very generous of you Governor. Your wife said after your defeat that she was *happy* you were getting out of politics."

"She was lying. She enjoyed being the governor's wife more than I enjoyed being governor Boy, did she love all those servants and that chauffeured limousine and everyone playing up to her because she lived in the mansion. She may have told the press she was happy I was getting out of politics, but she hasn't talked to me since I lost the election."

"Governor, what does the future hold for somebody like you? Where does one go after being the head of a state?"

"I'd like to get into the cabinet."

"President Ford's cabinet?"

* * *

"Why not? He blew the election for me with his pardon. The least he could do is give me a cabinet post."

"But if he gave everyone who lost the election a high post in *his administration, the President* would have to hold his cabinet meetings in RFK Stadium."

"That's what my wife said."

"Governor, by American standards, you're a loser. You have tasted the bitter fruit of defeat. Having lived through it, would you advise young people to run for public office?"

"I certainly would."

"Why?"

"Because if you win, you have a chance of getting your own helicopter. There's nothing like it, son. You're flying way up there in the clouds and when *you look down, all you see are* suckers jammed bumper to bumper trying to get home from the football game."

$1.7 Million Paid For Rare Coins At Geneva Sale

GENEVA, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Rare European gold and silver coins fetched a record $1.7 million at an auctioo in Geneva today.

A record price of $78,000 was paid for a Constantine I ruble, the most ever paid for a European silver coin.

The auctioneers, Galeries des Monnaies of Geneva and Spink and Son of London, said the prices paid show an increasing interest by investors in coins. "The Japanese were active buyers, whereas *their diminishing* presence has been noted in the last six months at other world art auctions," the organizers said.

Mary Blume

Samuel Fuller– Hardboiled Romantic

Director Samuel Fuller: From B Movies to Big Stars.

SIPA.

PARIS (IHT).—Forget the tales of directors with strange clothes and curious habits. Hollywood's true eccentrics were not the splashy showoffs but the men who were ignored by front offices and who, truly off-center, just *churned out their short*, cheap, B pictures with minimal interference because they weren't important enough to interfere with.

As a result they remained themselves and recently such men as Don Siegel, Budd Boetticher and Samuel Fuller have struck European (and, later, American) film buffs as amazingly individualistic and inventive film-makers. The ordinary film-goer may wonder *what the fuss is about, but to* film buffs these men have a toughness, technical panache, feeling for action and a stubborn pioneering spirit that seems typically American. Fuller, for example, has been called "an authentic *American primitive*" and has been deemed "representative of the internal collapse of the American dream in the 20th century."

Fuller, who produced and wrote his films as well as directing and so was probably more immersed in his own vision than other B-film directors, is an especially cherished *auteur* these days. He has been the subject of countless homages and campus chats. He has been called *the most* anarchistic of American directors, has been found to be "one of the roots of the modern political cinema," and has been damned as a fascist. One critic has even studied the leg imagery of Fuller's films:

"Fuller's visual fragmentation of character, the use of one physical part of a character as indicative of a whole, is most apparent in his current shots of legs and feet—a pattern that *could be linked to his war ex*periences as an infantryman (i.e. foot soldier)."

Fuller's own response to the endless analysis is typically pungent: "It's very interesting and very immaterial. I'm happy if it gives a story." In Paris to accept homages from cinephiles on the opening of his latest film, "Dead Pigeon on Beethoven Street" in seven film houses, Fuller turns out to be short, boisterous, gravel-voiced, a winker, nudger, chortler, cigar-waver who is about to become a father for the first time at 62 (his wife, whom he met through director Claude Chabrol, is German actress Christa Lang). Less important, he is about to make his first big-budget film for a top American producer.

The producer is Al Ruddy, of "The Godfather," which Fuller hasn't seen. "A big-shot American producer who likes me! Unbelievable," he says. "He called me, took me to Chow's for lunch. I've never had *someone call me.* I meet people who say let's make a picture, I say fine and get excited. They never show up with the money. I don't care. I go on to another one. That way I accumulate a lot of script."

Fuller is constantly writing scripts: In his hotel room he is working on "The Big Red One," about the infantry division he fought with across Europe in World War II. He has said he became a director to "stop bananaheads *from ruining my* stories." The picture with Al Ruddy will, for the first time, be Big Star, which doesn't especially excite Fuller—in fact, he's rather sorry about the stars because they interfere with the schedule.

The film will be called "Battle Royal" and Fuller describes it as an international Watergate story. "The first battle royals were between gladiators, then between Negro slaves, then fighting cocks. Now we are in 1975 and we haven't progressed a goddam inch. That's number one. Country against country and no one knows who's the winner, and that's the story. Now this is good for your information, it really is hot! I have a meeting of statesmen in the film, I thought I could get the leading director of each nation to play a head of state. I have Bertolucci and Truffaut, I'm looking for German and British directors."

Lots of Fuller projects don't come off: he has been sacked and discarded and has had some Hollywood-style upsets, as when he ended up producing "Park Row," a cherished project about Mergenthaler's invention of a line-typesetting machine because the producers wanted *to make it a musical with Greg*ory Peck, Mitzi Gaynor and Dan Dailey. He doesn't believe in contracts. "If things don't work out, you walk."

Fuller's hardboiled style makes some Europeans think him a cynic. *In fact he is rather a* romantic, as he suggested when he appeared in Godard's "Pierrot le Fou" and gave himself the line, "The film is like a battleground: love, hate, action, violence, death. In one word: *emotion.*" *Godard, says Fuller,* told him he could go on at some length but Fuller settled for the one short phrase: "I didn't want to end up on some goddam cutting-room floor," he says.

Fuller says the man who helped him most in his early Hollywood days was Herbert Brenon: "He directed the original 'Beau Geste' and 'Peter Pan.'"

The big influence, though, was his early career as a crime reporter for two big New York dailies. "Any newspaperman, between you and me, can direct. It's almost how you describe something if you're writing a story. Whatever you're writing, you're balancing things.

His instinct for the odd and the blatant came from such early journalistic triumphs as discovering the body of actress Jeanne Eagels through a hunchback chum named Humpy who worked the backroom at Frank E. Campbell's funeral parlor and whom Fuller used to dine with at the Automat. He also has a very *fashionable feeling* for putting autobiographical detail in films.

In "Dead Pigeon on Beethoven Street," a blackmail thriller shot in Germany, Fuller has a lot of "in" references, such as showing a *scene from* Howard Hawks's "Rio Bravo" dubbed in German, and having Stephane Audran play a lesbian (as she did in Chabrol's "Les Biches") named Dr. Bogdanovich (Peter Bogdanovich is a Fuller fan). *There is also the detail of* Johnson's big toe.

During the war, Fuller and a sergeant named Johnson from Tennessee hid from the enemy one night in Bonn in a building which turned *out* to have been *Beethoven's house (Fuller had* unwittingly slept under Beethoven's piano).

Fuller uses Johnson's name in the picture and has him shot in the first scene, showing his body in the morgue with a tag on its big toe. "That's nothing—the morgue, the name tag," says Fuller. "But—and for me this is good film-making—the number on the tag is the number of Johnson's rifle. When he sees that title number in Nashville . . ." Fuller breaks up with glee at the thought of Johnson's face.

Of such jokes are theses on leg imagery made.

PEOPLE: *Married Before 21,000, Rock Couple Breaks Up*

What was probably the most sensational marriage in the history of rock music is coming to an end. Sylvester (Sly) Stewart, 31, leader of Sly and the Family Stone, and Kathy Silva, 21, were married last June *before 21,000 people* at *Madison* Square Garden in New York, as part of a concert there. Mrs. Stewart filed for divorce in Santa Monica, Calif., on Oct. 30 and was then awarded custody of the couple's 14-month-old son, Sylvester Bubb Ali Stewart. Her lawyer, Arthur Toll, said that a restraining order was issued to prevent Sly from taking the child. But, Toll said Friday, Sly "just ignored it and took the child anyway." He said that Mrs. Stewart has been unable to find either Sly or the child. Toll said that his client wants $12,450 a month in alimony and $3,000 a month in child support. A hearing has been set for Monday.

* * *

Annabella Battistella, the former stripper who was involved in the Tidal Basin incident with Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., reelected Tuesday for his 19th-term in the House, says that she has been granted a *divorce* since the episode. The 38-year-old Argentine-born Mrs. Battistella said that the Oct. 7 incident had nothing to do with the breakup of her marriage. However, she did admit that her ex-husband, *Eduardo*, was "very uncomfortable" about the publicity she had received. Mrs. Battistella was hauled out of the Washington, D.C., Tidal Basin by police after they had stopped Mills's car. Police said that the congressman had been drinking and that she had jumped into the water. But Mrs. Battistella has insisted that she was the only person in the group who had had too much to drink.

Annabella Battistella.

* * *

Football fan Gerald Ford will be at the Army-Navy game in Philadelphia on Nov. 30. But no one's saying which team the President will root for.

* * *

Charged with assault and battery is Harry Kimrough, 32, a senior medical technician at a Detroit hospital. His accuser: *fellow-employee Joyce Carson*, 18, who told Wayne County authorities that he kept kissing her all the time.

* * *

It was a bad day for firemen in Vero Beach, Fla. It began when Joyce Dittrich's 17-year-old horse walked across soil covering a septic tank. The roof of the tank caved in and down went the horse. Three firemen sho ed up and tried to get the ho out. No luck. Next came veterinarian with a sling. A no luck. Finally a wrecker the animal out. As the fi men were attempting to clean after the messy job, a sku wandered into the yard and loose all over the firemen. Wh the rescue team got back to firehouse they ran into anoti problem: their co-work wouldn't let them in.

* * *

Actors Richard Burton a Elizabeth Taylor have been cused of damaging a house B ton rented last year in Ch Calif., north of Sacramento, wh he was filming "The Klansme A claim filed by Robert Antonia Henning alleges that two stars, who were then m ried, ruined carpets, bedsp and mattresses during their week stay in the house. Hennings are asking for $2 in damages.

* * *

The Christmas List: Houston department store not Neiman-Marcus but Sako —has some suggestions. swimming lessons from Spitz—$115,000. Or how about sons in making odds from Jo (The Greek) Snyder: $565,00 even a package of lessons in about everything from 16 exper $825,000.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

Chess Match Adjourne

MOSCOW, Nov. 8 (AP).— viet grandmasters Anatoly K pov and Victor Korchnoi journed the 20th game of th world challengers chess ma today on the 45th move. T game will be resumed tomorr

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